The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Martial Law Proclaimed at Alexandria.

Sentries Fired Upon on Saturday Night.

THE TROOPS SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS.

Strong Fortifications being Erected There.

An Earthwork One Mile Long at Arlington.

Movement of More Troops into Virginia.

Twenty Thousand Additional to Rendezvous at Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Six Thousand Men Concentrated There.

A MOVEMENT TO BE MADE ON NORFOLK.

The Obsequies of Col. Ellsworth.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

For a wonder, we have gone through twenty-four hours without any extraordinary excitement. Movements of troops are constantly going on, but it is only the details or filling in of the grand movement of Thursday night.

Every non-resident of the city who could command a vehicle has visited the captured city of Alexandria. All concur in representing the inhabitants as sullen and disaffected—the only smiling faces seen being those of the "peculiar institution."

All along the river line or front, the troops are engaged in throwing up works. There are several forts being constructed, some of large dimensions.

The Sixty-ninth has thrown up a bank one mile long and seven feet high.

Of course we have a fresh rumor every hour. Now it is a grand attack along the entire line; next it is a skirmish with the outposts; and then there is no enemy within fifteen miles.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The troops in Alexandria last night seized two hundred and fifty revolvers, and six hundred rounds of ammunition, all of which were in the possession of some Secessionists, and were duly confiscated.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALEXANDRIA.

Col. WILCOX has declared Martial Law in the city and vicinity.

The last Regiment of New-Jersey troops left this evening for Alexandria, the Band playing "Hail Columbia."

Three spies were arrested yesterday, and one last night.

The pickets of Col. WILCOX's command were fired upon last night by the rebel troops, and one of the balls passed through a soldier's hair, slightly grazing his head. Col. WILCOX immediately ordered the men to form, and they slept on their arms all night. This morning he gave notice that the people there could have peace if they desired it, but if any more firing was done by the rebels, the retribution must fall on their own heads.

One of the New-York Eighth was accidentally shot in the leg this morning. He is not dangerously hurt.

The Eighth are under orders to cross into Virginia, and take position on the heights.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

It is determined to order twenty thousand more volunteers to Washington.

Private COBUS, of Company E, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was drowned this morning while bathing. The *Pocahontas* fired a gun over him, trying to bring him to the surface, but did not succeed.

Private BUCKLEY of Company F, New-York Zouaves, was shot this morning, while assaulting a superior officer.

One of the Zouaves is under arrest, charged with having ravished a woman in Alexandria. If the charge is proved, he will be shot, for the Government has determined to deal very summarily with any soldier who is guilty of lawlessness.

Another Zouave, J. M. WILCOX, Company C, was shot early this morning, while attempting to run the guard at Alexandria. He refused three times to respond to the challenge, and the sentinel shot him dead in his tracks. The discipline is very strict under FARNHAM, the new colonel.

The camp of the Zouaves was taken to Alexandria to-day. They will put up the tents just to the south of the city, and go into camp.

The Rhode Island camp is prepared to move at a moment's warning. A clergyman from Newport, R. I., held divine service there to-day. There were many spectators present from the city.

The wives of several officers of different regiments reached the city this morning. The officers of the New-Jersey troops intend to send for their wives, as they expect to remain at this post some time.

The Relief Committee for the Ellsworth fund have received, since its formation last evening, about five hundred dollars.

MR. CAMERON TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, expects soon to go to New-York on important business for the Government, which it is not safe to trust to other parties. It is understood that it relates to heavy equipments for the regular army, and arrangements for the finishing of a large amount of artillery.

The name of Ex-Gov. BANKS is prominently mentioned as Commissary-General. His acknowledged executive ability well fits him for such an important position.

The New-York Seventh come over to-night, and were ordered back to Camp Cameron. The New-Jersey First take their place, and have gone over to-night. Six hundred of the New-York Seventh are ready to tender their services for the war, but it is understood to-night they are not needed, and will prepare to-morrow to go home.

SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

There is no doubt entertained here of the capture of Sewall's point by the Federal forces.

Information has been received which is deemed reliable, that BEN McCULLOUGH has a body of men about fifteen miles from Washington, with his head-quarters at the small village of Berk. Some reports give him 9,000 troops, but that is hardly true.

THE FORCE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The force at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated at 7,000 to 11,000 men. About two-thirds of these are equipped, and armed. They are undoubtedly very short of provisions, and must be in a starving condition within a week, unless they are relieved. How they are to be relieved, is a problem the rebel leaders will find it very difficult to solve.

Almost every man that visits Alexandria brings away some memento of the place. The oil-cloth on the hall where ELLSWORTH fell has been cut up and divided. On some pieces the blood is as thick as a knife-blade. Pieces of the stairs, covered with his blood, are also cut off and brought away.

Hon. CHARLES H. VANWYCK made the grand rounds last evening, passing through all the camps at Alexandria. He visited BUCK & CO.'s slave-pen, and secured as his memento a high pair of shackles, such as were used in this establishment to keep their chattels from hugging their masters to death. The links of the chain connecting the shackles are as large as those of an ox-chain. Mr. VANWYCK also brought away a copy of a bill of sale.

By the way, the only occupant of the slave pen when it was captured, was a negro man, who, being locked in a cell, was overlooked.

His cell was unlocked, and he was told he could follow his master. Strange as may appear, he manifested a perfect willingness to stay in Alexandria, and was evidently in no hurry to take his place in the rebels' ranks. Indeed, I believe he has even fraternized with the cooking establishment of the Michigan Regiment.

NIGHT SIGNALS—NAVY PRECAUTIONS.

The Navy Department has concluded a contract with Mrs. COSTAR, the widow of the inventor of the Costar Night Signal, by which she is obligated to furnish all the ships in our service with full sets of signals. By their aid, according to reports before the Department, communication can be more perfectly had at night between vessels at a distance, than has heretofore been attained by daylight with use of flags. Mrs. COSTAR has effected an arrangement of a similar nature with the French Naval Board, and is now treating with the British Admiralty concerning the same matter.

And in this connection it will be gratifying to the public to know, that in view of the long list of traitors who have deserted the Navy, Commodore PAULDING has deemed it prudent to re-arrange and re-form the entire signal book, so that although full sets of books have been appropriated by the deserters, they will prove of absolutely no avail.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

Accounts from Alexandria, received from reliable sources, represent that all was quiet there during last night.

The troops are comfortably quartered, and ready for all emergencies.

That city, it is represented, was free from the alarm which yesterday afternoon pervaded this City.

Several of the District of Columbia volunteer companies have proceeded in the direction of Alexandria.

The Eighth New-York, and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments have moved into Virginia. All orders for the moving of troops are not only cheerfully but anxiously obeyed. Military veterans are lavish in their praises of them.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, this morning, the report of cannon near the Capital occasioned much alarm, which, however, soon subsided on learning that a squad of the Second Regiment of New-York were practicing with field howitzers, they not being aware, at the time, that firing is prohibited in the streets. The squad afterwards went through their evolutions, as they passed along Pennsylvania-avenue, showing much skill.

The dispatch, sent hence yesterday, of the reported capture of Sewall's Point by Gen. BUTLER's command on Friday, was based on the unqualified statement of the Washington *National Republican* extra, there being no means at the time of ascertaining the precise truth of the statement, which, however, needs official confirmation. The *Yankee* has not arrived here. Postmaster-General BLAIR has just issued the following order:

"All Postal Service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, will be suspended, from and after the 31st inst. Letters for offices, temporarily closed by this order, will be forwarded to the dead letter office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling."

Copies of the following proclamation, by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, of the New-York State Militia, in the service of the United States, have been extensively circulated in Fairfax County, to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF FAIRFAX,
VIRGINIA, Arlington Heights, May 25, 1861.

Fairfax County being occupied by the troops under my command, I deem it proper to repeat the public of the assurances I have personally given to many of the good citizens about me, that all its inhabitants may return to, or remain in their houses, and pursue their usual pacific occupations, in peace and confidence, and with assured protection to their persons and property, as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than that of the suppressing of unlawful combinations against the constituted authorities of the Union, and of causing the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
GEORGE W. MORRILL, Division Inspector.

Major HASKIN, who is in command at Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, on the Maryland side, has thoroughly strengthened his position. A battery will be erected on the hill immediately behind the fort.

A gentleman who arrived last night at midnight, from Alexandria, says in searching the city several hundred muskets, rifles, revolvers and ammunition were found stowed in the theatre.

A number of arrests were made to-day of persons with concealed weapons.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the *American*:

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, May 26.

Col. WILCOX, commandant here, has issued a proclamation proclaiming strict martial law.

Capt. WHITTLESEY, of the Michigan Regiment, is appointed Provost-Marshal, and Company H, of that regiment, City Police. The citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons, property and slaves. All public property will be respected, unless the United States forces should be attacked. The citizens are prohibited from entering or leaving the city without a written permit. All outrages or excesses by the Federal soldiers will be promptly punished, if reported.

The pickets of the forces at Alexandria were last night fired upon, and the troops called to arms in consequence, but nobody was hurt.

The Seventh Regiment will return home, it is stated, on Wednesday.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the United States troops on the Virginia Heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

The city is quiet. JACKSON, who shot Col. ELLSWORTH, has been taken to Fairfax County for burial. All the furniture has been removed from the Marshall House, and it is now in the occupancy of the United States forces.

Sergeant BUTTERWORTH, of the New-York Zouaves, was shot last night at Alexandria, by MIKE O'NEAL, of the same corps, who was acting as sentry, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired, and instantly killed the former. BUTTERWORTH was a stutterer, and his failing to answer was caused by this infirmity.

The Marshall House is the hotel at which Gen. WASHINGTON stopped, and Col. ELLSWORTH was shot near the door of the chamber Gen. WASHINGTON occupied.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

AN ADVANCE ON NORFOLK PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 26.

Capt. CONE, of the United States Mail steamer *John A. Warner*, reached this city to-day, having left his boat at Wilmington, to ascertain the truth of the report about Sewall's Point. He says he left Fortress Monroe Saturday morning at seven o'clock, up to which time no battle had taken place. He was in the Fortress on Friday evening, and understood, from a conversation with Capt. PRENDERGAST, that no movement would be made until further reinforcements arrived, when an attack would probably be made on Norfolk.

As Capt. CONE was going out of the Bay, he saw 1,500 troops coming in. He confirms the report about the capture of Hampton, with 300 troops. He was lying in the Bay for two or three days previous to sailing, and he even doubts the arrival of the *Yankee* at Washington, as reported, as she was at the Fortress when he left, and it would take fifteen hours to make the trip.

The *Kingston* left on Friday night with a large ship in tow, supposed to be a prize. Several prizes are taken daily by the blockading squadron. Two or three vessels from Richmond for Baltimore were released.

The flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM, had steam up when he left. She was soon to sail under sealed orders.

On Friday evening Capt. CONE visited Fortress Monroe. There was a dress parade in the afternoon, in which all the troops participated. There were from five to six thousand men at the fort, an increase of nearly three thousand over the previous week—two Massachusetts and one Vermont Regiment having arrived during the week. They were all well.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Fort Monroe after the occupation of Hampton.

The Captain viewed the action at Sewall's Point on last Sunday. Five out of the eight guns were dismounted. He does not think any lives were lost. The *Star* fired 109 shots, when her ammunition gave out. Subsequently a small propeller came up and fired a few shots at the batteries and retired.

The Captain is certain he could not have left without a knowledge of the engagement reported to have taken place on Friday.

He passed Sewall's Point on the way Saturday morning. All was quiet. Action was soon meditated, however, on the arrival of more troops, even to a speedy attack on Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday evening, *via* Baltimore, Sunday, May 26.

Col. DURYEA's Zouaves arrived this morning by the *Alabama*. They have encamped on this side of the Hampton Bridge, with the Vermont and Troy regiments. The *Pembroke* has also arrived, with two companies of Massachusetts troops. There are now about 6,000 men within or under the walls of the Fortress.

The *Quaker City* came up with a rich prize this morning—the bark *Winifred*, of Richmond, from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee.

The *Minnesota* sails southward to-day. Commodore STRINGHAM will, it is said, visit the Gulf squadron.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Acting Adjutant-Gen. TALLMADGE and his Aids, made a dashing reconnoissance several miles between the James and York Rivers. A picket-guard of rebels fled on their approach.

Three fugitives, the property of Col. MALLORY, commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, were brought in by our picket-guard yesterday. They represent that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought protection. Major CARRY came in with a flag of truce, and claimed their rendition under the Fugitive Slave law, but was informed by Gen. BUTLER that, under the peculiar circumstances, he considered the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside the fortress.

Col. MALLORY was politely informed that so soon as he should visit the fortress and take a solemn oath to obey the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored.

Another party came in this morning with a flag of truce, but with no better success.

On their return, it is supposed that they set fire to Hampton Bridge, an immense volume of smoke being now visible in that direction.

PLAN FOR THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

I have just learned that a plan has been matured which will place Harper's Ferry in our possession. There are numerous country roads in Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, all of which converge to and unite at or near the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Three of these roads come from the direction of Hagerstown, two from Frederick City, and one from Emmitsburgh and Gettysburgh, the latter the terminus of the railroad from Lancaster and York, Pa. The country north and back of the Maryland heights is open, accessible and scarcely defensible. A strong force marching along these roads will attack the batteries in the rear, the only place where they are vulnerable. It is not yet known what officer will be put at the head of the expedition.

There are only two Regiments of Virginia troops at Grafton, but the three North Carolina Regiments who were at Culpepper last week had orders to move in that direction, and are *en route*, probably in the neighborhood of Strasburgh or Winchester. This is from reliable Southern authority. This Culpepper is in Culpepper County, and is not the Fairfax near Washington.

The reported destruction of bridges on the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, will prevent any movement of Southern troops from Harper's Ferry towards Washington; and if this is followed by taking possession of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Culpepper and Charlotteville, and of the Fredericksburg Railroad, the rebels at Harper's Ferry will be completely hemmed in and cut off from all communication. This will probably be done.

Until these railroads are in our possession, reinforcements can be sent to Harper's Ferry.

There are ten thousand Virginia troops at Manasses Gap Junction, twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, and thirty five miles from Culpepper, and will no doubt fight desperately if attacked.

The report that Ballman Rock, at Harper's Ferry, had been blasted with gunpowder, and thrown down upon the track, is false. It was perfectly mined, and the train fired, but the rock stands firm. It is forty feet above the track.

Five thousand barrels of bacon have passed through Gordonsville during the last week, for the troops at Harper's Ferry.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. SLEMMER AND HIS COMMAND.

The United States transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. KITTRIDGE, arrived here yesterday morning from Fort Pickens, *via* Tortugas and Key West, making the passage from the latter place in six days and twelve hours. The *Philadelphia* brought Lieut. SLEMMER and his command, with twelve women and children and twelve mechanics.

Everything was quiet at Fort Pickens when the *Philadelphia* left—the fleet lying at anchor off the fort, in readiness to coöperate with Col. BROWN, keeping up a constant watchfulness and intercepting all vessels bound in—thus cutting off all supplies from the secession forces by water.

The fleet consists of the United States ship *Sabine*, H. A. ADAMS commanding; steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, C. H. POOR commanding; steam sloop *Powhatan*, D. D. PORTER commanding, and steamer *Water Witch*, W. ROCKENDOFF commanding. The steamer *Mohawk*, J. H. STRONG commanding, was at the east end of Santa Rosa Island, to prevent any vessels of light draft from entering at the eastern channel.

Lieut. SLEMMER's company are very much worn down by fatigue and constant labor and watchfulness. Several of them have the scurvy, and others are suffering from attacks induced by over-exertion and want of proper food. Lieut. SILLIMAN, of this company, is also passenger, and from the appearance of both officers and privates, it is evident that the change of locality was necessary to restore the health of all.

The *Philadelphia*, in passing the *Sabine* and sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, fired a gun for each ship, and exchanged salutes by dipping her ensign, which was returned by both ships, and to show their appreciation of Lieut. SLEMMER, their rigging was manned, and three cheers given by the crew, which were returned by Lieut. SLEMMER's men, and the crew of the *Philadelphia*, with right good will.

The *Philadelphia* sailed hence April 19, with sealed orders, having on board a large cargo of army and ordnance stores. She arrived at Key West at 1 A. M. of the 29th, communicated with Major FRENCH, commander at Fort Taylor, and proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, landed a large amount of subsistence stores, and sailed at 9 A. M. of the 30th, for Fort Pickens, where she arrived at 8 P. M. of the 2d, and anchored inside the fleet. On the 3d, she approached within three quarters of a mile of the fort, and landed mules and beef cattle in safety, and discharged most of the balance of cargo. During this time the *Philadelphia* lay within range of the guns of Fort McRae and Barrancas, and the sand batteries; but no disposition was manifested to attack her. The weather being bad, three days' delay in discharging was caused thereby.

On the 14th, she proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and landed the balance of her cargo there. May 16, at 11 P. M., she arrived at Tortugas, discharged ordnance stores, and sailed for Key West at 10 P. M. of the 17th, where she arrived on the 18th at 8 A. M., and sailed for New-York on the 19th, having ascertained that the greater part of the troops expected from Havana, on their way from Texas for New-York, had previously sailed in the sailing vessels.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS

TORTUGAS, Sunday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States ship *St. Louis*, now lying at this place, which you will please publish in your paper for the benefit of the officers' friends. They (the officers) are all well, and so also are the crew generally, but they are all pretty well *used up*, the ship having now been out nearly *twenty-nine months*:

Alexander Gibson, Esq., Commander.
J. D. Todd, First Lieutenant and Ex-officer.
W. W. Low, Lieutenant.
G. E. Belknap, Lieutenant.
Nathaniel Green, Master.
J. O'Connor Barclay, Surgeon.
G. T. Pierce, Paymaster.
Peter A. Chason, Boatswain.
James W. Searle, Gunner.
James McDonnell, Carpenter.
Lewis B. Wakeman, Sailmaker.
J. M. Chadwick, Master's Mate.

REPORTS FROM WHEELING, VA.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, May 25.

Twenty Counties in Western Virginia have been heard from. They give large majorities against secession.

Secession troops are now quartered at Grafton, but the number is not known.

Col. B. F. KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment, is a native of this place. It was erroneously reported that he was a native of Philadelphia. He has been a Colonel of Militia in this District for years.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sunday, May 26.

We have the following election returns from Western Virginia:

UNION MAJORITIES.—Berkley County, 700; Harrison, 1,000; Wood, 1,696; Morgan, 400; Ritchie, 378; Loudon, 1,000; Jackson, 400; Wirt, 300; Pleasants, 158; Doddridge, 510; Barbour, 350; Taylor, 700; Marion, 450; Wetzel, 109; Mason, 1,700; Cabell, 650; Kanawba, 1,200; Wayne, 800; Preston, 500.

The office of the Parkersburgh *News*, a secession paper, was completely demolished on Friday night by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

It is reported here that the troops at the Relay House are to go up the road toward Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and that the Philadelphia regiments will go to the Relay House. Whilst this post will be occupied by the recruits recently mustered into service here.

The statement of the track being torn up near Harper's Ferry is not true. Trains are arriving from beyond that point.

A regiment arrived over the Northern Central Railroad this afternoon, and marched through the western section of the city, taking the Catonsville road.

Mr. KINGMAN is still at Fort McHenry. It is reported that several charges have been brought against him. Effort will be made for *habeas corpus* to-morrow, but it is said this will be resisted by orders from the Government.

Several heavy Columbiads were mounted at Fort McHenry to-day.

REPORTS FROM TRENTON.

TRENTON, Saturday, May 25.

About one-half of the three regiments for the three years' service as volunteers from this State have arrived here, and by Monday evening will be under tents, at Camp Olden, two miles out of the city; the other companies have been ordered to report here during next week. Camp Olden is under the command of the senior Colonel, W. R. MONTGOMERY, and the men and officers are and will be subjected to the most rigorous drill and discipline during their stay here. G. W. MCLEAN, J. M. TUCKER and L. BUCK, of Newark, have been appointed Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Second Regiment. Capt. G. W. TAYLOR, of Hunterdon, is Colonel of the Third Regiment. If the General Government does not authorize the raising of another regiment in this State, which could be done in two weeks; a regiment from another State will be attached to these three, to form a full brigade. The President appoints the Brigadier-General, and it is confidently expected that Adjutant General ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Jr., will, in accordance with the recommendations of the field officers of these regiments, and other officials, receive the appointment. It will give great satisfaction in this State. The contracts for the clothing and equipment of this brigade, will be determined on Monday.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Arrival of the Remains—Services at the Astor House—The Body in State at the City Hall—Ten Thousand Citizens View It—Imposing Civic and Military Display.

The echoes of the dirges that attended the obsequies of Col. VOSBURGH had scarcely died away, ere the Metropolis was called upon to participate in funeral solemnities which were simultaneously deplored throughout the North—so general has been the national mourning at the death of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, of the Fire Zouaves.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH arrived at the Jersey City dépôt, where it was received by a number of the relatives and friends of the family, together with Sergeant BARNETT and a squad of men from the Fifth Ward Police. The remains were immediately carried to the Astor House, where they were deposited in Room No. 41, in charge of the bereaved family. The Messrs. STETSON had made every preparation to conduct the obsequies with becoming ceremony. An efficient police guard was detailed to take charge of the house, a reserve corps of the Seventh Regiment, under Capt. AWKENBUSH, was present to act as a guard of honor, and over the spot where the coffin was placed a canopy was erected, combining in its colors the sable hues of mourning with the brilliant tints of the national ensign.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a preliminary service was held, at which the family and many of the guests of the house were present. Among others there were the escort of the remains, consisting of Lieut S. W. Stryker, Lieut. E. F. Coats, Corporal John A. Smith, Privates Joseph More, Michael Brennan, Hiram Smith, Corporal Francis E. Brownell, who shot the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH; the Zouave Fund Committee, A. F. Ackersham, Chairman; and Messrs. W. H. Wickham, John R. Platt, John S. Giles, and James Y. Watkins, who composed the Committee of Arrangements for bringing on the corpse. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM, of the North Baptist Church, who, besides dwelling with touching tenderness upon the many virtues of the deceased, pointed his oration with a moral peculiarly adapted to the occasion. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, who was present, also made a few appropriate remarks. The room was then cleared, and the remains were taken in charge by the Common Council Committee, and the various representatives of City organizations present. At about 10 o'clock the mournful *cortège* moved to the City Hall, where the body was deposited in the Governor's Room. Among those present in the room were Maj.-Gen. DIX, Gen. HALL, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Chief-Engineer DECKER, and others of equal note.

The remains were encased in a metallic coffin, the lid of which was so arranged that through a glass cover the face and breast could be seen. The body was dressed in the Zouave uniform of Col. ELLSWORTH's corps, but it was generally remarked, did not bear that natural look so often seen in cases of sudden death. The livid paleness of the features contrasted strongly with the ruddy glow of health that always characterized the Colonel in his lifetime. The marked features, and the firm expression of the mouth, were, however, sufficient to remind the beholder of what once was Col. ELLSWORTH. The cover of the coffin was strewn with freshly-gathered flowers—evergreens and immortelles—and at the foot of the case, on either side, were the American colors and the traitor's flag, the seizing of which cost the departed his life.

All the preparations being made, the guards stationed so as to secure a speedy exit, the doors were opened, and the crowd poured in to view the remains. From 11¼ o'clock, when the stream began to pour in, until 2½ o'clock, when the doors were closed, the mourners filed by the corps at the rate of 2,400 per hour—and sometimes even faster, so that it is believed that at least 10,000 people viewed the remains. The faces of all were sad, and many eyes were suffused with tears as they gazed upon the rigid features of the noble young soldier.

At the head of the coffin there sat a modest young man in the Zouave uniform, who was no unmoved spectator of that touching scene. In his hands he held the musket that carried death to the murderer of his brave commander, and on his breast were pinned scraps of the flag through which the deadly ball had passed. He was recognized by many as the heroic avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH—young BROWNELL,—and yet many passed hardly giving him a glance. To such as asked him of the occurrence, he narrated in a reserved manner the thrilling scene in which the Colonel lost his life.

Time would not permit of the exhibition of the remains to the thousands yet unsatisfied, and, shortly after three, the body was brought out, placed in the hearse, and the funeral procession was formed. First came Gen. HALL and staff; and following them the Eleventh, Fifty fifth, Third and First Regiments, the Fourth Artillery, and the field and staff officers of the various volunteer corps in the City and vicinity. Next followed the Fire Department of the City, numbering at least two thousand men, uniformed in red shirts and black pants, without their engines. Next came the hearse under the guard of honor, Corporal BROWNELL bearing the Secession flag, and the following pall-bearers:

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Theodore Dehon,
Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, } Union Defence Com.
Col. Edward Hincken,
Col. Wm. H. Allen.
Col. F. A. Townsend,
Col. Asboth.
Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New-York.
Wm. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department.
Henry A. Burr, President of the Board of Trustees.
John Decker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.
Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of the Fire Department.
George F. Nesbitt,
Zophar Mills,
James Kelly, } Zouave Firemen Committee.

Following these were Gen. DIX, the officers of Col. BENDIX's Regiment, the Sickles Brigade, Col WEBER's Regiment, relatives in carriages, the Zouave Fire Committee, the Union Defence Committee, Mayor and Common Council, and citizens generally. The entire demonstration was imposing, and as it passed through Chatham street, Bowery, Fourteenth-street, Broadway and Cortlandt street to the *Francis Skiddy*, was viewed by thousands of our citizens with becoming reverence. So far as our reporters learned, nothing occurred to mar the solemnities of the occasion. Never before has a man of Col. ELLSWORTH's age commanded such national respect and regard in so short a space of time; certainly, the Metropolis never paid greater honor to one of her own sons.

The City wore the badge of mourning almost universally. Flags were placed at half-mast, from the Battery to High Bridge. The Astor House entrance was draped in mourning, having in the centre a sable banner, bearing the inscription,

"ELLSWORTH, May 24, 1861."

The Governor's room was likewise draped in black and white, and the statue of WASHINGTON, both there and in the Park, wore the mantle of a pall-bearer. An engine-house in Worth-street, near Broadway, had a banner, on which was inscribed,

ELLSWORTH.
"His blood cries for vengeance."

The remains will be escorted by Col. ELLSWORTH's comrades to the point of destination, and be becomingly received all along the route.

The following is the last letter written by Col. ELLSWORTH to his parents, just previous to his departure on the expedition which resulted in his untimely death:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: The Regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the City of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of to-morrow, and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you. ELMER.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S BODY.

Whilst Dr. HOLMES was preparing to embalm the body, a *post mortem* examination of it was made by the Acting-Surgeon of the Seventy-First Regiment and the Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy-yard.

The contents of the gun had entered the chest, a little to the left of the breast bone, between the second and fourth ribs, causing a lacerated wound about an inch and three-quarters in diameter, fracturing the third rib, passing through the left lung, lacerating the arch of the aorta and its branches; the heart and pericardium were not wounded. The slugs lodged in the spine, fracturing the third and fourth vertebra and the third rib.

MEETING OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 14.

At a special meeting of the company, held at the Engine-house, on Sunday, the 26th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This company, in common with our brother members of the Department, having embraced the idea of forming a Zouave Regiment, feel peculiar pride in the remembrance of the fact, that the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, at the time of his death, wore upon his breast the badge of this company, which had been solicited by him from one of our members. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed from this company, to wait upon the Board of Fire Commissioners, and solicit from them, that the badge of the Fire Department which Col ELLSWORTH wore at the time of his death, be presented to his father.

Resolved, That they, also, be solicited not to issue a badge of the same number, in order that it may remain, through all time, a silent testimonial of heroic daring, and of departed worth.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents of Col. ELLSWORTH, and fondly hope and trust that their loss may prove his gain.

RESPECT TO COL. ELLSWORTH IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

Nearly all the flags here, and at Jeffersonville, Ind., are flying at half-mast, in consequence of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH Saturday, May 25.

The United States forces from the Indian country west of Kansas, comprising six companies of Cavalry and five of Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. EMERY, are within a few days' march of this city, with all means of transportation and plenty of subsistence. On the Texan frontier they made a rapid retrograde march and captured 25 Texans, who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held prisoners one day and discharged.

The Regiment of Kansas Volunteers for three years are being mustered. It is not known by the State Military Authorities whether any three-months volunteers will be accepted by the Government.

E. F. CONWAY has been nominated for reëlection to Congress from the State.

THE STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday.

The organization of companies and regiments, under the three million bill, is now complete. The State Military Board yesterday organized the remaining four regiments, which, with the thirty four regiments heretofore organized and announced through these columns, fills the two quotas. The first proclamation of the Governor, as will be remembered, called for seventeen regiments, in conformity with the requisition of the President; the second for twenty one, making thirty eight in all. Of these, nine regiments have already been organized into two brigades, and the two brigades into a division under Major-General DIX. The remaining twenty-nine are still to be formed into brigades and divisions.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS.

The State Military Board last evening formed four more regiments of volunteers, which completes the quota called for by the Federal Government from this State. The regiments thus formed consists of the following companies:

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Capt Lacy, Capt. Lord,
Capt Potter, Capt. Mundall,
Capt. Angel, Capt. Flower,
Capt Spaulsbury, Capt. Todd,
Capt. Nutting, Capt. Elwell.

To this regiment an election of field officers was ordered.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Capt Lord, Capt. Darwent,
Capt Daniel, Capt. McDonald,
Capt. Bennett, Capt Dupries,
Capt Howlett, Capt. Waddell,
Capt Hampton, Capt. Faxon.

Field officers were ordered to be elected.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. O'Conner, Capt Doran,
Capt. Cavana, Capt. McHugh,
Capt. Murphy, Capt. McGuin,
Capt. Burk, Capt. Harmon,
Capt. Bartlett, Capt Peckham.

An election of field officers was ordered.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. D E Gavit, Capt. McGrath,
Capt. Allison, Capt. Tilden,
Capt. Harold, Capt McQuade,
Capt. Britton, Capt. Beard,
Capt. Dewitt, Capt. Dwyer.

An election of field-officers was ordered.

COMPANIES ACCEPTED.

The Board accepted the following commands: Capt. WM. H. BAIRD, Capt. SPAFFORD.

Major P. HUBBELL, late Inspector of the Fourth Brigade, First Division New-York State Militia, commanded by Gen. YATES, has been elected Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade of New-York State Volunteers.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

All the drilled troops at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are understood to be under marching orders. They have matters so arranged that it would only take them a few hours to get ready for the road. The soldiers on Bedloe's Island, also, could be dispatched at very short notice. The numerical force of Federal troops at this station are as follows this morning:

Governor's Island	700
Bedloe's Island	254
North Carolina (R. S.)	480
Marines	130
Vandalia's Ship's Company	250
Total	1,814

Recruiting for the Army and Navy is still carried on. The latter is receiving a very large number of recruits. There were 1,692 men accepted during the six weeks ending on Saturday last and the proportion is always on the increase. The first week 224 were passed; the second, 209; the third, 262; the fourth, 355; the fifth, 348, and the sixth, 294. This is at one port alone. If the rendezvous in the provinces did so well, the eighteen thousand sailors would be booked in a few weeks. The Army got 273 recruits in the same period, the cavalry office in Hudson street getting the least. The Marine Corps is not increasing so rapidly as might have been expected, partly because there is no rendezvous open for it in this City, and partly on account of the Volunteer enlisting. Some three thousand soldiers will be added to the corps, it is understood.

It is thought that two or three vessels may be sent to sea to-day from the Navy-yard. The *Montgomery* and others are ready to relieve, and expect final orders this morning from Washington.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which rates 24 guns, and carries 300 men, will be reported fit for commission the latter part of this week. Her destination has not yet transpired, but it is said she will not join the blockade fleet.

Of course, it is not easy to obtain a list of the resignations in the army and navy, as many of them are not recorded. In the latter branch of the service, however, the following were noted up to Thursday night last: Captains, 9; Lieutenants, 48; Commanders, 24; 17 Medical men; 1 Purser; 10 Engineers;

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

A REMARKABLE FRENCH BOOK.

Views of the American Question.

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE—THE UNITED STATES IN 1861. (*Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève. Les Etats-Unis en 1861*) By Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN. 414 pp. PARIS: 1861.

The French have had the skill to invent a style of treating current national questions in a *generalized* way, (EDMOND ABOUT'S *Question Romaine* is a good type,) which, without being in matter either superficial or very profound, charms by a certain gentle undercurrent of philosophy, and by its grace and lightness of form. Such a book on the American Question (though with the severe and earnest qualities more pronounced than is wont) has just reached us from Paris. It is by Count de GASPARIN, already and long eminent for his intellectual abilities and advanced sympathies, and has a French title which may perhaps be best Englished by the phrase—"The Uprising of a Great People."

This philosophic observer, looking on from a distance, removed from much that with us prevents perfect clairvoyance, strikes in with no indecisive voice for the cause of the Republic. Amid the manifold squeakings and gibberings and poor atheistic and materialistic phantasms we have had from abroad, here is a man of faith, (a faith grounded on *sight*, too,) who more than any one that has yet spoken, as it seems to us, sees and appreciates the real forces and elements at work here in America.

A stout octavo, on a movement that opens up vistas which the most sagacious vision is helpless to penetrate, may look rather like prophecy than history. But the author furnishes a reply to this in his declaration that his aim is quite other than to philosophize on past events. "What is wanted is to sustain our friends in the hour of need, when their battle, far from being won, is barely begun; to bring our aid—the very considerable aid of European opinion—now that it may be of service; to assume our share of responsibility in one of the gravest conflicts of the age."

The work, in fact, though predicated on events between the election of Mr. LINCOLN and his inauguration, is so rooted and grounded in a profound appreciation of the real underlying forces, that it is good up to date. The appalling ignorance that has characterized the treatment of American affairs by the English journals, has indeed made our expectations of intelligent foreign judgments very modest; but even if our standard were very much higher, this book would surprise by its curious familiarity with facts old and the newest, and by the penetrative sagacity with which the true issues are seized.

This thorough intellectual mastery of the subject determines the sympathetic quality of the book. The moral warmth which runs latent through it, (breaking at times into an eloquence which fairly *burns*) takes its power from the weight of his facts and the force of his logic. The book, too, is thoroughly sane. Trained in the school of practical politics, Count DE GASPARIN knows well the limitations of all human performance; hence no extravagant views or Utopian hopes. A member of the Commission that made the investigations previous to the abolition of Slavery in the French colonies, he knows the enormous complexities that attach to such grave questions as Slavery; and though sure that that institution has run its race in the United States—that, like self-limiting diseases, it has reached its turning-point—there is in his treatment of the question a wise moderation that carries with it convincing force. A great people uprising—*Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève*—such is the leading idea of the book. To this philosophic observer, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the movement of which that event was the culmination, and the subsequent developments, mark "one of the great dates of American history, and open an era new and grander by far than that which has just come to a close." The protest of the Free North, openly articulated in the election of 1860, was to Count DE GASPARIN a memorable manifestation of national self-consciousness. To him, as to the rest of us, it is very clear that we were on the swift way to national death. That terrible event has been saved us by the sublime upspringing of the vital powers of the nation—fierce, resisting and irresistible! This, and its connections and consequences, it is that he celebrates; and though it is quite impossible that he should know, as we do, all the depth of that movement—as a mere psychologic phenomenon among the most wonderful on record—this profoundly hopeful book is charged with the truest insights and the noblest sympathies.

As, however, it is not our aim to enter into a criticism of this book, but to let it speak for itself, we hastily English a series of representative passages. The titles of the Chapters are—American Slavery; Where the Nation was Drifting before the Election of Mr. Lincoln; What the Election of Mr. Lincoln Signifies; What We are to Think of the United States; The Church and Slavery; The Gospel and Slavery; The Present Crisis; Probable Consequences of the Crisis; Coexistence of Races after Emancipation; The Present Crisis will Regenerate the Institutions of the United States.

THE GREAT DATE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The general opinion in Europe is that the United States continued to pursue an upward course until the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and that since then they have been on the decline. It is not difficult, and it is very necessary to show that this opinion is absolutely false. Before the recent Republican victory, the American Confederation, in spite of its external progress and its apparent prosperity, was suffering from a direful malady which was nigh proving mortal; *now*, an operation has taken place, the sufferings increase, and the gravity of the situation becomes, perhaps, for the first time, manifest to the superficial observer. Is that to say that the situation was not grave when it did not appear such on the surface? Is that to say that we are to deplore a violent crisis, which can alone bring about a radical cure?

I do not deplore—I admire it. I see in this energetic reaction against the disease the moral vigor of a people accustomed to the laborious struggles of liberty. We have a strange way of seconding the generous enterprises on which the United States have entered with so much courage! We hold out to them only evil prophecies; we tell them they have almost ceased to exist; we give them to understand that in electing Mr. LINCOLN they have thrown themselves headlong into an abyss; that they have ruined their prosperity, sacrificed their future, and rendered henceforth impossible the magnificent *rôle* reserved for them. Mr. BUCHANAN, we seem to say, was the last President of the Union.

That, thank God, is the reverse of the truth! But just now, indeed, the United States, were on the swift way to ruin; but just now, there was reason to mourn in thinking of them. To-day, new prospects are opened up; they will have to labor, to struggle, to suffer—for not in a day are the crimes of a century to be washed out; not without sacrifices are guilty traditions and old complicities to be given up; but it is none the less true that the hour of effort and of sacrifice, grievous though it may be, is also the hour of deliverance. The election of Mr. LINCOLN will be one of the great dates of American history; it closes the past and opens the future. With it will commence, if the same spirit which now animates the nation be only maintained, a new era at once purer and grander than that which has just come to a close.

JUSTICE TO THE UNITED STATES.

People are not just towards the United States. Their civilization, so different from ours, shocks us in various ways, and our ill-humor at their faults, frequently hides from us their really eminent qualities. They have the exuberant life and the eccentricities of youth, and thus afford our old experience innumerable subjects of blame and raillery. But we may be sure of one thing, that if we have something to teach the United States, they also have much to teach us. A great society that, indeed, which we cannot afford to pass by with disdain. And the more different it is from our Europe, the more necessary is impartial attention to understand and appreciate it. Especially is it impossible for us to form an enlightened opinion as to the present crisis, unless we begin by forming a clear conception of the circumstances amid which it has broken out. The nature of the struggle, and its probable issue, the difficulties of the present and the chances of the future, will be clear to us only on condition of our making a close study of the elements which enter into this complicated problem.

ABOUT SECESSION.

have named Secession: What is to be thought of the principle on which it rests? For this question another one may be substituted: What is a Confederation? Even though it be reduced—which is inadmissible—to a simple league of States, it still remains none the less binding on each of them, so long as the object of the league is not infringed upon. History has never seen a federal compact thus conceived: "The States will form part of the federation only till it pleases them to leave it." Such nevertheless is the formula of the Southern theorists. Among the anarchical doctrines that our age has seen hatched, (and there are many such) this should, it seems to me, occupy the place of honor. This right of secession is simply the *liberum veto* revived at the expense of the Federal institutions. Just as in the old Polish horseback Diets (*diètes à cheval*) a single opposing vote could put a stop to everything, so that it only remained to vote by sabre-strokes; in like manner confederations, recognizing the right of separation, could have no resort save brute force—for no great nation can possibly allow itself to be killed without defending itself. Think how rapid would be the progress of political demoralization under such a system. As there never is a law or a measure that is not displeasing to somebody, the nation would live in the presence of the incessant threat: "If the law passes, if the measure is adopted, if the election takes place, if you don't do all I want and give in to all my caprices, I am off. I will set up an independent State; I will provoke the formation of a rival Confederacy." Bad causes are always the readiest to indulge in such threats; having nothing worthy to say in their favor, they willingly become violent, and the saying of THEMISTOCLES finds a striking verification: "You are wrong, therefore you are angry." * * * Unconstitutional everywhere, the theory of secession is doubly so in the United States.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

Ah! if the South only knew how important it is that it should not succeed—if it but understood that the North has been hitherto its great and only guarantee!

They inspire me with profound compassion. We have told them much too often that their Confederacy is easy to found. To found, yes; but to make lasting—no, indeed! Here, it is not the first step that is difficult, but the second and the third. The Southern Confederacy is not viable. Let us suppose that, to its misfortune, it has succeeded in all it has undertaken. The port of Charleston is open, the Border States have been dragged in, there is a new Federal compact and a new President, the United States have given up suppressing insurrection by force, Europe has overcome its repugnance and received the envoys of the great Slave Republic. All questions seem resolved: do not believe it—not one is resolved. * * * Poor country, which blind passion and indomitable pride hurl headlong on the path of crime and folly! Poor excommunicated nation, whose touch will be dreaded, whose principles will be cursed, whose flag will be forever suspect! One is wrung with anguish at the thought of the evident and inevitable future that awaits so many men less culpable than misguided. Between them and the rest of the world there will be nothing in common; on their frontier there will be a police over books and journals, so as to prevent the fatal introduction of even an idea of freedom. The rest of the world will have for them neither political sympathies, moral sympathies, nor religious sympathies.

THE NORTH AND THE UNION.

Will they at least have the consolation of having killed the United States? Will a glorious Confederation have perished by their withdrawal? No a thousand times no! Where will the United States be after Secession? Precisely where they were before. If there were any fears as to the duration of that Government they disappeared on the day of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. On that day the world learned that the United States were bound to live—that their malady was not mortal.

See the cold and confident attitude of the North, and compare it with the violent demonstrations of the South. The North is so sure of itself that it deigns not to hasten—perhaps it pushes this even to extremes. It has the air of knowing that, in spite of any apparent successes that may mark the South at the outset, ultimate success is quite elsewhere. Let the South take care; to have against one both Right and Might is twice what is wanted to secure defeat. The North supported BUCHANAN because it was awaiting LINCOLN In the triumph of the North we have one of those legal and Constitutional victories, which form the finest spectacle that a friend of liberty can contemplate. And it is all the more glorious in that it has required efforts and sacrifices Let us not forget that to succeed in nominating Mr. LINCOLN, it was necessary to put the question of principle above questions of interest, usually so omnipotent. It seems to me that men who boldly faced such dangers performed a noble act of duty. * * * Let us take care that we do not unwittingly calumniate the few generous movements which we occasionally find among men. * * * The North knew what the inevitable consequences of its action must be. They had been announced in advance by the South, preached by prudent men in the North, and minutely exhibited by the journals of the large commercial cities. It preferred to be just. In spite of the inevitable mixture of lower motives, which always enter into even the noblest human manifestations, the distinguishing characteristic of this movement is that it is a protest of the conscience and of the spirit of liberty.

Something tells me that, even if the Union is undone, cohesion will speedily take place again. A lasting separation is much more difficult than is imagined. Face to face with Europe, face to face with the United States, the great Republic of the South would find it too difficult to live. To live at peace is impossible; to live without peace is out of the question. The great Republic of the South is destined to perish by its failures, and still more surely by its successes. There is in America a necessity for Union Unity is fundamental, diversity is only on the surface. Unity is intertwined with the whole national life—with race, origin, belief, civilization, common destiny—in a word, with the profound and permanent causes Diversity has to do only with the accidents of institutions.

WITH WHOM MUST VICTORY REST.

I have endeavored to draw a line between what is fleeting in this controversy and the elements which work for permanency; the lasting consequences of the present crisis. Such is what I proposed fairly to investigate. The reader knows what my conclusions are. It is possible that the end may be the adoption of some unworthy compromise; but whatever may be written in the bond, the election of Mr. LINCOLN has just written something in the margin—a note that will annul the text. The time for certain concessions is past, and the South feels it as much as the North. The Slave States may indeed succeed in founding their unhappy Confederacy, but what they cannot do, is to make it live. They will find out that it is a very easy matter to frame Constitutions and appoint Presidents, but a very difficult, nay impossible matter, to create a nation with the foundation they have given theirs. I am, therefore, authorized to affirm that, whatever temporary appearances and incidents may be, one thing has been brought about and will endure—the United States were on the way to ruin, but have been redeemed. Yes, whatever hypothesis we may adopt, three new and decisive facts present themselves to view: we know that henceforth the North carries the day; we know that the dangers which threaten the Union come from the South, and not from the North; we know that the days of the "peculiar institution" are numbered. We would be blind, indeed, if we did not recognize in these three facts the uprising of a great people.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NORTH.

Before witnessing the enfranchisement of the slaves, we will witness the enfranchisement of American politics. They have indeed been under a shameful yoke, and received sad lessons. Since the foundation of the Democratic party by JEFFERSON, the born enemy of true liberalism, a pitiless work of leveling has been going on, and the domain of conscience gradually encroached upon. The Democratic party had found its *point d'appui* in the South. The Slave States had sacrificed, one by one, the traditions of the fathers, and neither thought, the press, nor the pulpit, was free with them. They had done more; thanks to them, they had begun to learn in the Free States how to stifle conscience, and substitute therefor respect for sovereign majorities. Every day crying iniquities were covered over with the pretext, "If we were just, we should compromise the National unity, or run the risk of losing votes for our party." Violence, brutality and corruption were boldly introduced into political contests. The public mind was becoming habituated to evil; the most odious crimes raised scarcely a murmur of disapprobation. The United States seemed to be on the point of losing that faculty which nothing noble can outlive—the faculty of feeling indignation at wrong-doing. Such was the tutelage to which the Democratic party subjected the American people—that noble people which, in spite of grave faults with which it is chargeable, represents on the whole, many of the most elevated principles of National life. The rule of the Democratic party will form the subject of a shameful history—glorification of servitude, piracy substituted for international law, and to cap the climax, the deeds of corruption which crown its last Presidency. And the most consistent champions of the doctrines and practices of the Democratic party are those men who have just declared that votes are of avail only on condition of giving a Pro-Slavery majority, and that a regular election is a sufficient cause for separation.

SYMPATHY IN EUROPE.

The moral intervention of Europe is not superfluous; it is the less so in that *the South insults us by counting on us.* The rebel leaders affect to declare that England is ready to give them her hand, and that France promises the most hearty reception to her emissaries!

Let Governments be reserved; let them avoid everything that looks like direct action in the internal affairs of the United States; let them have recourse to the common-places employed by diplomacy to escape binding themselves to any definite policy;—all very well. But to imagine that these common-places promise alliance or protection is to be credulous indeed! A revolt raised under the Slave flag, you may be sure, will find it difficult to make partisans among us French, and the English will not suffer their most glorious title to be tarnished by any latent complicity with the Gulf States. * * * The Confederates strangely delude themselves; they imagine they will be tenderly treated, protected even, because they represent the principle of Free-trade, and have the control of the cotton market. Cotton and Free-trade—such are the two recommendations with which they hope to gain the favor of European Governments. Let us look into this pretension. * * * * Why, says the South, we are the champions of progress—witness our measures of Free-trade. Are there no honest men in the North to restrain Mr. LINCOLN and prevent him from coercing us? Are there no sensible Governments in Europe that will see fit to interfere and command peace? Is not that peace which prevents slave insurrections and secures cotton in the interest of all? * * *

Besides, let us exaggerate neither the Protectionist tendencies of the North nor the free-trade tendencies of the South. The new tariff voted at Washington (a grave mistake, assuredly, which I do not seek to palliate) has been modified in such a way as to lose that prohibitory spirit which some of the States wished to give it. There is no danger that the protectionist triumph will be a long one. There is a close interconnection between all kinds of liberties—free-trade will have its day in the United States.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

If you wish to know what the Presidency of Mr. LINCOLN will have to show, see in what manner and under what auspices it was inaugurated; listen to the words which come from the lips of the Head of the State, when about to leave his native town: "A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of WASHINGTON. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain."

"Yes, yes, we will pray for you!" Such was the response of the inhabitants of Springfield, when, bareheaded, and in tears, they witnessed the departure of their fellow-citizen. What a *début* for a Government Have there been many inaugurations here below of so affecting a solemnity? Do uniforms and plumes, the roar of cannon, triumphal arches, or vague calls on Providence, equal those simple words: "Pray for me! We will pray for you!" Yes, courage LINCOLN! the friends of Freedom and of America are with you. Courage! into your keeping is intrusted the fate of a great Principle, and of a great people. Courage! you will have need of it throughout, to the end; you will need it in peace and in war. Courage! your task, as you have said, may be inferior to none, not even to that of WASHINGTON! To restore the United States will not be less glorious than to have founded them.

It is from afar, indeed, that we express these sympathies, but there are things which admit of clearer judgment from a certain distance than they do at hand, and Europe is well situated to appreciate the present crisis. The opinion of France, especially, should have some weight in the United States Independently of our old alliances, we are, of all nations, perhaps, the most interested in the preservation of the integrity of the Union. They are friendly voices which here and elsewhere, in our journals and reviews, carry over the cordial expression of our wishes. In praying for the final triumph of the North, we are praying for the salvation of the North *and* South, their common grandeur and their enduring prosperity.

An Apology for England—Reasons for believing she will not Aid the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As an Englishman and a British subject, permit me to ask whether you are acting judiciously in giving expression to an *animus*, with which your quill appears to be pointed, as to the probable position of England under the struggle in which this country is now engaged?

That you are a staunch supporter of the Union, no one can doubt; but that you should give vent to insinuations, that England may recognize, or interfere in any way, on behalf of the would-be Southern Confederacy, is so ungracious and altogether unwarranted, that very little reflection must, I think, satisfy you, that the suspicions you have expressed, to say the least, have been inconsiderate. Although the circumstances upon which you appear to have based your apprehensions, are so insufficient, you have nevertheless pounced upon and animadverted on them in a manner, not only quite too strong, but absolutely painful to Englishmen, and all others, who view with destestation, the present causeless rebellion against the Government of the United States—a rebellion denounced by every one not under the ban of Southern delusion.

You appear to have drawn your apprehensions from a *portion* of a statement made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the entire absence of its political explanation, and from an article in the Dublin *Morning News*, a paper that would at once on the other side, be scouted and ridiculed as an exponent of English feeling on any question. Why you should have done so in the face of an article in the London *Morning Post*, (the organ of the Government), indorsing to the fullest extent, the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, in treating the people of the seceded States as rebels, and their letters-of-marque men as mere pirates, is a matter of surprise, as you cannot but be aware, that upon all political questions in which England may be interested, there is no newspaper of the day so reliable as the *Morning Post*.

Moreover, even if England should not overflow with sympathy for the North in the present struggle, which, however, I maintain she does, the Morrill tariff is not the best evidence to her of a friendly feeling on the part of the States, as in the absence of all knowledge of the fact of such tariff having been passed by the *late* Administration, with the double view of creating an unfriendly feeling towards the government of Mr LINCOLN, and at the same time an encouragement of a more liberal measure from the would-be Southern Confederacy, it is not to be wondered that some portion of the English Press should "let out" a little against "Uncle Sam," for so wholesale and retrograde an interference with their commerce. But upon such grounds to assume that England would cast aside and disregard every principle upon which she has heretofore acted, I can only say, that all who may think so, know very little of England.

The declaration of England as expressed through her Cabinet on the score of privateering when at war with Russia, is sufficient evidence that none of "JEFF. DAVIS'" crews will receive countenance in any of the ports, either home or colonial; and her fleet now ordered to the American waters for the protection of British subjects, is the only measure she could adopt in the struggle now at issue, without giving offence to the United States Government, which would naturally resent any direct interference—the mere fact, however, of the presence of English vessels-of-war on the coast is *in effect* an aid to the United States Government in curtailing the operations of any privateers there may chance to be.

With regard to the blockade of the Southern ports, and which you insinuate England is not disposed to respect, the very contrary of this is the fact, as it is the established law of nations that a blockade, "to be acknowledged in a Law Court, must be an actual and effectual one."

With these facts before us—the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL that England had not interfered in the quarrel, and that instructions had been dispatched to Lord LYONS carefully to abstain from offering any advice or opinion on the subject, unless directly applied to by the Government of the United States to do so—the further declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an attempted discussion of the subject in Parliament, that it was impossible Parliament could discuss it, until at all events further information of the question was obtained, it is almost the eighth wonder of the world why you should trump out in your article of "A Word to Englishmen," in which there is the strongest medley of praise and blame heaped upon England in the following manner, to wit. Speaking of the rebellion, you say: "*In such a contest, the antecedents of England led us to suppose that her sympathies would be on the side, not only of humanity, but of order.*" In a few lines further on, you say: "We know that in all the struggles for freedom, she has, without exception, ranged herself on the side of despotism, and that not only by her diplomacy, but by her military arm, sought to crush the efforts of patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions," &c.

Now, permit me here to ask whether the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, last year, with regard to the struggle in Italy on behalf of freedom and against despotism, was a fact or a myth?

I think you will now admit that you have been somewhat hasty in assuming there was a feeling in England in favor of the Southern rebellion, and that it will be rather difficult for you to point to any precedent of England "having ranged herself on the side of despotism and sought to crush the efforts of Patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions;" and that you will also admit you have gone rather too far in assuming England would encourage the South in their execrable rebellion against the law and authority of the United States, and to the suppression of which so many of her sons from Canada, as well as in the States, are now rallying.

When Lord LYONS withdraws, and no Minister is accredited in his stead, you may conclude there is lukewarmness on the part of England towards the Government of the United States. But, until then, both you and the American people may rest assured of her keenest sympathies in favor of the Government of the United States, regarding the struggle now at issue. Trusting to your sense of "fair play," to give this an insertion, I am, sir, yours, &c., MERCATOR.

BOWLING-GREEN, May 21, 1861.

Gustavus Adolphus' Battle-Song—1639.

Fear not, O little flock, the foe
Who madly seeks your overthrow,
Dread not his rage and power:
What though your courage sometimes faints,
His seeming triumph o'er God's saints
Lasts but a little hour.

Be of good cheer; your cause belongs
To Him who can avenge your wrongs;
Leave it to Him our Lord.
Though hidden yet from all our eyes,
He sees the Gideon who shall rise
To save us and his word.

As true as God's own word is true,
Not earth or hell, with all their crew,
Against us shall prevail.
A jest and byword are they grown;
God is with us, we are His own:
Our victory cannot fail.

Amen, Lord Jesus, grant our prayer!
Great Captain now thine arm make bare;
Fight for us once again.
So shall thy saints and martyrs raise
A mighty chorus to thy praise,
World without end. Amen.

ALTENBERG.

"The German ALTENBERG published the above hymn in 1639, with this title: 'A heart-cheering song of comfort, or the watch-word of the Evangelical Army in the battle of Leipsic, Sept. 7. 1631. God with us.' It was called GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS' battle-song, because that pious hero often sang it with his army; and he sang it for the last time immediately before the battle of Lützen."

NEW-YORK. M.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Public Sentiment on the Border—Visit into the Back Country—Newport—Visit to the United States Barracks—Sunday Morning Dress Parade—Number of Troops in Garrison—A Meeting with the Hero of Sumter—His Appearance—Dullness of the River Trade—Breaking Up of the Volunteer Camps, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. BARRACKS, NEWPORT, Ky., Sunday, May 19, 1861.

To-day has been a lovely day, warm and balmy, and the rapid growth of verdure reminds us that Summer is at hand. I have just returned from a short excursion back into the country some twenty miles or more, arriving here this morning to an early breakfast. The public sentiment on the borders of the Ohio is decidedly Union, and the river blockade appears to have had a healthy influence on the politics of the Kentuckians, although business prospects look very discouraging. Back in the country political affairs are somewhat mixed, and although there are many Secessionists, they dare not express themselves until they see that they are likely to be favored by the State. People may talk what they please, and although I believe there are many firm Union men in the State, yet the inhabitants are not to be trusted, for many of them are Janus-faced for their own interests. It is not to be expected, though it is to be hoped, that all the Border States will be loyal. I am convinced (and I am not prejudiced,) that Kentucky must not be trusted too far in this matter, as personal observation tells me that however Union the people may talk, there is not that love and loyalty towards the Government that there should be, it being biased too much by political prejudices.

After an excellent breakfast at the Newport House, which, by-the-bye, is an excellent hotel, and which overlooks the beautiful Ohio and the "Queen City" directly opposite, I wended my way towards the United States Barracks, distant about a block from the hotel. As it was Sunday morning, I wished to see the inspection, which always takes place every Sabbath morning at all the forts and garrisons of the United States. An immense crowd of ladies from Cincinnati, Newport and Covington was gathered together. It having been reported that Col. ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, would be present. At precisely 8½ o'clock the splendid Band of the First Infantry arrived on the parade-ground, and the various companies formed in front of their respective quarters. At 9 o'clock the regimental line of eight companies, including the permanent company, was formed in double ranks and faced to the front, the band playing "The Red, White and Blue." The officers then presented themselves, and reported to Major BURBANK, First Infantry, commanding the post, an old veteran of three-score years, when the battalion formed again and presented arms—the band playing "Hail Columbia." The troops were then reviewed and inspected by the commanding officers, the band playing one of MENDELSSOHN'S sacred airs, after which the troops were dismissed to quarters. Immediately after dress parade, guard mounting took place, and the guards, in full uniform, with knapsacks and the new Minié muskets, were drawn up and inspected—the band playing the Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore." The recruits, 300 in number, were inspected, and all the men were dismissed until church call.

The number of uniformed troops on parade was 530, which, added to the 300 recruits, made a total of 830 men. Two hundred more are soon expected, when a new Regiment of Infantry, probably the Eleventh United States Infantry, will be formed, according to the requisition of the President.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the church call was beat for those troops who wished to attend service in the chapel of the barracks. The soldiers are allowed to attend whatever churches they please, either in Cincinnati, Newport or Covington, consequently but very few attend the chapel service. The chapel is a large room in the upper story of the Quartermaster's barracks, being used during the week as a school-room for the children of the soldiers, and on Sundays for a chapel. Rev. Mr. MOORE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is Chaplain to the garrison, and services are held twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock the audience entered, consisting of about 40 soldiers, four or five ladies, and your humble servant. The service commenced with the Litany, after which the 72d Psalm was given out. Then followed the Ante-Communion Service and a hymn for Whit Sunday, after which followed a plain and practical sermon.

The choir of the chapel was peculiar. It consisted of several members of the splendid band before alluded to. "Old St. Martins" and "Winchester" were executed, and it was novel to hear the deep bass of the ophclyde, the sweet alto of the French horn, the beautiful alto of the second tuba, and the clear first treble of the clarionet, played by master hands, mingled with female voices. One of the sweetest voices we heard was that of the rector's wife, the daughter of the late Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, U. S. A., and these voices, mixed with the rich chords of the instruments so skillfully played, produced a thrilling yet pleasing effect. I have heard "Old St. Martins," "Mear," "Coronation" and other old familiar tunes, played in churches and cathedrals, heard them executed by old-fashioned choirs in country churches, just as I had imagined they were sung as of old and as they should be, but never before have I heard these grand old melodies produced with such fine effect as heard them this morning in the chapel of the United States Barracks at Newport, Ky.

I had a chance interview with Major, or rather Col. ANDERSON, on Saturday morning. Paying a visit to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, the great wine merchant of Cincinnati, I was politely invited to walk in the beautiful grounds surrounding his residence. Adjoining this lovely spot is the house of LARZ ANDERSON, Esq., the Colonel's brother, only separated by a beautiful hedge. Viewing the fountain and grotto, I saw the Major walking down the gravel walk, and gave him the military salute, which he courteously acknowledged. He looks pale and careworn, yet is cheerful, and appears to be retiring in his manners. It is reported that he will take a temporary command of Newport Barracks next month, as Major BURBANK'S time expires very shortly.

Newport is as dull as Cincinnati. No boats are arriving or departing, and the blockade is very thorough. Business is almost entirely suspended, and nothing is doing but drillings and marchings of the Home Guard, who are organizing as a reserve corps, both here as well as in Cincinnati. The last of the regular volunteers left for Camp Dennis on Saturday morning, where, at present, are over 12,000 men. Camps Harrison and Clay will be discontinued to-morrow. More anon. W. B. R.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.) ON THE REBELLION.

An admirable series of resolutions on the state of the country, has just been adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.,) now in session at Syracuse. Before putting the question, the Moderator briefly said:

"I regard this report as embodying, from the beginning to the end, in simple, definite, precise style, views that are earnest, comprehensive, dignified, eminently fit to meet the demands of the occasion contemplated. Our vote, to which I now call you, is a solemn act. Let us, in voting, rise."

The vote was unanimous.

Dr. A. D. SMITH was then called to lead in prayer, and made fervent supplication for the country, its President and armies, and for the misguided brethren at the South.

The resolutions are as follows:

The committee to whom it was referred to inquire what action, by resolution or otherwise, it is meet for the Assembly to take, in view of the present condition of our country, beg leave to recommend the following:

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States of America have risen up against the rightful authority of the Government; have instituted what they call the "Confederate States of America;" in the name and defence of which they have made war against the United States; have seized the property of the Federal Government; have assailed and overpowered its troops in the discharge of their duty; and are now in armed rebellion against it; the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, cannot forbear to express their amazement at the wickedness of such proceedings, and at the bold advocacy and defence thereof, not only in those States in which ordinances of "secession" have been passed; but in several others; and

Whereas, The General Assembly—in the language of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia on the occasion of the Revolutionary War—"being met at a time when public affairs wore so threatening an aspect, and when (unless God in his Sovereign Providence speedily prevent it) all the horrors of civil war are to be apprehended, are of opinion that they cannot discharge their duty to the numerous congregations under their care without addressing them at this important crisis; and as a firm belief and habitual recollection of the power and presence of the living God ought at all times to possess the minds of real Christians, so in seasons of public calamity, when the Lord is known by the judgments which he executeth, it would be an ignorance or indifference highly criminal not to look up to Him, with reverence. to implore his mercy by humble and fervent prayer, and, if possible, to prevent his vengeance by unfeigned repentance; therefore,

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Presbyterian Church, in her past history, has frequently lifted up her voice against oppression; has shown herself a champion of constitutional liberty, as against both despotism and anarchy, throughout the civilized world, we should be recreant to our high trust were we to withhold our earnest protest against all such unlawful and treasonable acts.

Resolved, That this Assembly and the Churches which it represents, cherish an undiminished attachment to the great principles of civil and religious freedom, on which our National Government is based; under the influence of which our fathers prayed and fought and bled; which issued in the establishment of our independence, and by the preservation of which we believe that the common interests of evangelical religion and civil liberty will be most effectively sustained.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we believe, according to our *form of Government*, that "God the Supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be under him over the people for his own glory and the public good, and to this end hath armed them with the power of the sword for the defence and encouragement of them that are good, and for the punishment of evil doers,"—there is, in the judgment of the Assembly, no blood or treasure too precious to be devoted to the defence and perpetuity of the Government in all its constitutional authority.

Resolved, That all those who are endeavoring to uphold the Constitution and maintain the Government of these United States in the exercise of its lawful prerogatives, are entitled to the sympathy and support of all Christian and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all our pastors and churches to be instant and fervent in prayer for the President of the United States and all in authority under him, that wisdom and strength may be given them in the discharge of their arduous duties; for the Congress of the United States; for the Lieutenant General commanding the Army-in-Chief, and all our soldiers, that God may shield them from danger in the hour of peril, and, by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Army and Navy, renew and sanctify them, so that, whether living or dying, they may be the servants of the Most High.

Resolved, That in the countenance which many ministers of the gospel and other professing Christians now are giving to treason and rebellion against the Government, we have great occasion to mourn for the injury thus done to the Kingdom of the Redeemer; and that, though we have nothing to add to our former significant and explicit testimonials on the subject of Slavery, we yet recommend our people to pray more fervently than ever for the removal of this evil, and all others both social and political, which lie at the foundation of our present national difficulties.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the officers of the General Assembly, be forwarded to His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

THE PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

On Friday the resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. SPRING, in support of the Government, came up for discussion in the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Ohio, spoke at great length in support of the resolutions, and in conclusion said:

Sir, if there be anything due to Cæsar it is loyalty—anything due to Cæsar it is that in the hour of his darkness we, as God's people, should pray for him, should hold up his hand, as it were, should gather around the standard of our country's glory, and render to Cæsar at least the tribute of our loyalty. We have been protected by its power, and now if our blood is demanded for the maintenance of this Government, we, as the people of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, should freely pour it out for its support. [Applause.]

If the Assembly refused to recognize and warmly to support the Government of the United States, the people would send to the next Assembly men who who had no such objections. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, which was restrained with difficulty by the Moderator.

Dr. GILLESPIE, of Tennessee, opposed Dr. SPRING'S resolutions. He thought they would be putting a lighted match to a magazine.

Dr. GILLESPIE having stated that dispatches had been received, saying that Southern men would be mobbed in Philadelphia, Mr. T. C. HENRY inquired from whom these communications had been obtained. The reply was that they came from a gentleman of the South staying in this city, who said that "ropes were suspended across the streets to hang Southerners as traitors."

Rev. Dr. BERGEN deprecated the introduction of the subject, but denied that the passage of the resolutions would cause undue excitement

Rev. Mr. LEE spoke strongly in favor of sustaining the Government and its soldiers.

Rev. Dr. HODGE, after an able speech, offered a preamble and several resolutions as substitutes for those of Dr. SPRING. Several reasons were alleged in these resolutions why no action should be taken by the Assembly. The body is neither Northern or Southern; one-third of its members are absent, and when all other religious organizations have been divided, religion and patriotism called on the Old School Presbyterians to maintain theirs intact. In supporting these resolutions, Dr. HODGE stated that a member of the President's Cabinet, on being consulted on the subject, said "the best you can do for the Union is to keep unbroken the unity of your Church." The speaker would put the matter in the form of a simple syllogism. I have said to pass the resolution would embarrass the Government, not uphold it. You believe that the unity of the Church will aid the unity of the Government. You cannot believe but that the passage of the resolutions will tend to divide the Church; therefore to divide the Church is to embarrass the Government.

Dr. BACKUS, of Schenectady, here said that other members of the Cabinet wished the Church to preserve its unity. This fact had been learned by telegraph. [Sensation]

After some remarks by Dr. ANDERSON, of San Francisco, in opposition to Dr. HODGE's substitute, Dr. SPRING himself took the Chair. He said that his papers (the first and second series offered by him) had been prepared in love for the unity of the Church and the cause of Christ. We are not afraid to do right; only show us what it is. It is with true courage that we submit this paper under debate, and we ask you to pass it if it is right. I believe it is right; I believe that God and the Church call upon us to pass this paper. Gentlemen tell us we do not uphold the Government by passing these resolutions; can they delude and impose on us that way? What influences were employed to get that dispatch from Washington? I do not believe that dispatch. The circumstances were not understood at Washington. It is not true that our Assembly has no influence. That influence will be felt if we throw ourselves into the breach and sustain the Government. The appeals for sympathy with rebels, which we have heard, are like *nisi prius* pleadings of lawyers Sympathy for pirates and rebels! I do mourn over the South, for I have friends there; I pray God to give them a better mind. But I call upon you to sympathize with the North, to sympathize with the right. If the Assembly supports the Church in the North, the pastors can stand. Without such resolutions, we will have discord in our congregations. Every Secessionist in the land could vote for Dr. HODGE's paper, and it will, if adopted, plunge our Church over a precipice.

Judge RYERSON, of New-Jersey, was the next speaker. His argument was forcible, and favored the resolutions of Dr. SPRING. No such efforts as Dr. HODGE's resolutions, could save the Union against a conspiracy of thirty years' standing. That the disunion plot was a generation old, Commodore STEWART's letter about his conversation with CALHOUN proves. Judge RYERSON was not of the opinion that the Church or the Union was broken up, and he thought that we uphold the Government by voting for the resolutions of Dr. SPRING. If our soldiers in camp are refused our support, does it not paralyze their arms?

In the afternoon session Rev. Mr. WATT, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of Dr. SPRING's resolutions, an Rev. Mr. HASITNGS', of Pennsylvania, and Prof. HOYT, of Nashville, in opposition to them.

Dr. MUSGRAVE, of Kentucky, said: If the question were one of a statistical character, and affected domestic institutions, or the local rights of the Southern people, he would do as he had ever done, resist all discussion of it. He felt that if that were really the issue involved in the question before the Assembly, it would be enough to cause them to blush with shame. But it is not so. The question rises far above mere sectionalism; it is one in which the nation is involved. It is a question of the whole country, North and South, East and West; it is a question in which their interests as well as ours is involved. This country is not divided. We are still the United States of North America; our Government at Washington is their legitimate Government. Our Constitution is theirs; they have as solemn an obligation to be loyal to this Government as we have. It does not become the Assembly, therefore, to remain silent, but it is their duty to give utterance with a feeling of loyalty Dr. M. urged that if expression were not given, they would be but little better than traitors. The Church is deeply interested in the maintenance of this Government. It is it which guarantees the religious liberties which are so generally enjoyed throughout the land. Who will answer for your liberties as Christians, if this Government should be overturned? In place of protection, there would be nothing but disorder and anarchy. In the midst of the revolution, there would be nothing but military despotism.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, a motion was made to extend the time. It was not agreed to. Another motion was made for an evening session. A vote being taken upon it, it was found that the majority were opposed to it.

TROUBLE FOR THE TEXANS.

The Fort Brown *Flag* of May 9th, has the following important information:

Positive information has been received of the raising of a large force under CORTINAS, for the purpose of invading our territory, and making war, it is asserted, in the name of the United States, upon Texas. This news came by express from Ringgold barracks, through information furnished by Mexicans to Col. H. CLAY DAVIS.

Since the receipt of the foregoing it has been reported that Gen. GUADALUPE GARCIA, commandante of the line of the Bravo, has received information from JUAN VILLAREAL, of Camargo, setting forth positively that CORTINAS, with a large force was moving up the left bank of the Rio Grande, preparatory to crossing, which it was thought would take place at New Laredo. Such, we understand, to have been the substance of a communication made to Col. FORD by Gen. GARCIA.

Capt. NOLAN, who was on his way here from Rio Grande City, was overtaken by an express and requested to return to Fort McIntosh and repel the invaders. It is said he halted to await orders from Col FORD, not knowing where he would be the most needed.

Six recruits from Matamoras, whilst *en route* to join CORTINAS, were arrested at or near Camargo, and having been sent back, were lodged in jail.

It seems a little surprising that a force could organize in Mexico and obtain such formidable dimensions as have been reported, without the same coming to the knowledge of the Mexican authorities at an earlier day; but such really appears to be the case, for so far as we know the functionaries of Matamoras, of the whole line of the Bravo, in fact, have acted in good faith.

We have not learned what order, if any, Col. FORD has given to Capt. NOLAN under the circumstances, but we do know that CORTINAS will find to his sorrow that much-talked-of FORD a little the worst crossing he ever tried.

Since the above was in type, Capt. NOLAN'S command arrived at Fort Brown. The Captain and Lieut. MILLICAN gave us a call, and reported that, from the best information they had, recruits were pouring in from all directions to join CORTINAS, preparatory to invading our State; and they are of the opinion that quite a formidable force had already been concentrated on the river.

They assure us that the Zapata County insurrection was unquestionably connected with CORTINAS' invasion scheme and that had it not been broken up when it was, in a few days it would have been formidable.

The *Flag* also has the annexed item:

In consequence of the appearance off Brazos harbor, on Sabbath evening last, and again on Monday morning, a subscription was taken up in the city, and about one hundred extra laborers employed upon Fort Brown, which has been pronounced in a state of defence.

The excitement occasioned by the war vessel, which had been anticipated, can better be imagined than described, but her appearance has somewhat quieted the troubled waters.

Regarding military matters, the Galveston *News*, of May 16th, says:

Capt. REYNOLDS, Capt. POTTER, Lieut. HODGE and Lieut. HARTZ, arrived here day before yesterday, from San Antonio *via* Indianola, and left yesterday on the New Orleans boat.

Capt. REYNOLDS was the U. S. quartermaster, at San Antonio. He resigned as soon as he heard of the secession of Virginia, his native State.

The other officers are on parole, having been taken prisoners by Col. VAN DORN'S orders. Lieut. HARTZ is of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. army. He expects, we understand, that there will be an exchange of prisoners soon, and thinks he may return to Texas, along with 2,500 U. S. troops, to march over the whole country.

THE THREATENED DIFFICULTY IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* of May 23, publishes these significant paragraphs:

"As a further indication of the movements in Tennessee, looking to an invasion of Kentucky soil from that State, we give the following letter from an entirely reliable gentleman in the southern part of Kentucky. We have heard daily for some time past, of the Tennessee encampments upon the railroad near the Kentucky border. We hope that Tennessee is not frowning at Kentucky, but, if she is, she will probably get frown for frown—at the least We like you very well, Tennessee, but we like you best when you attend to your own business:

MAY 20, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I give you a few items of information which I deem reliable, and may be of service to you and to the cause of the Union. Troops are already stationed, and the numbers are augmenting, near the Kentucky line, at Fountain Head, at Springfield and at Mitchelville. Some 10,000 troops or more are contemplated to be located at these points. These places are in Tennessee and within a few miles of the line, and the troops are under the orders of the Davis Government. This information is from Mr. CARTER, of Nashville, the old stage contractor, who is a Secessionist. It is corroborated by others and is reliable. This move, it is said by Secessionists here, is to act against Kentucky and her Union men, in the event the United States Army should enter the State, or the Union men in the State should make a forcible demonstration to retain the State in the Union. No doubt but that Tennessee will concentrate, and is now actually engaged in concentrating, a large army on our Southern border for an unfriendly purpose. Look to it.

The Davis Government has had an agent here during the last week drumming through the county to purchase horses, but he had nothing but Tennessee money to pay, and our people were too sharp to take such worthless rags for their stock; and the result was that he got only fifteen horses of the one hundred he wanted, although an abundance of horses were offered for good money.

The secession papers say that a considerable number of arms have gone to Paris, in this State, for the use of the Union men. Well, we guess there's nothing very wrong in that. If the Union men of Paris have got arms, they will no doubt apply them to a good purpose. And our opinion is that they ought not to be without them. We have reliable information that, about twelve days ago, two boxes of arms came through Bowling-green, Ky., on the railroad from the South, marked for Paris, and sent, no doubt, by the Southern Government to its friends to be used in the cause of disunion. We don't know that the United States authorities have furnished any arms whatever in Kentucky, but we certainly think that our own national Government has quite as much right to send arms to this State as a foreign Government has to do the same thing."

THE DISLOYAL OFFICERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

It is denied by Commodore BUCHANAN's friends that he has applied to be restored to the Navy, but I am told positively by reliable persons, that his friends are working to that end. But it is "no use knocking at the door." The Maryland officers who became tools of the disunion conspirators, must *go out of their State*, to which they professed so much love and fealty, if they are to get official positions and salaries. I hear that the families of some of them are in deep distress, and have begged on their knees almost for the restoration of husbands and other relatives. At the same time, the fact should be borne in mind that many young officers have been forced by relatives to turn their backs on the old flag, nor have they done so without shedding bitter tears of sorrow.

FROM CAIRO.

The Chicago *Tribune* has this special dispatch dated at Cairo, May 21:

"Capt. JOHN ROGERS, United States Navy, has arrived here under orders from Government, which, though as yet not divulged, are supposed to be to take command of the fleet of gun-boats offered by Messrs. STURGES & PRINDIVILLE, of Chicago, and soon expected here. It is hinted, moreover, that he will provide some means of conveyance of the troops down the river.

Government, failing to agree upon terms of purchase, has condemned the distillery of ARTER & HEBBELL, and will pay damages more at leisure. The work of demolition commenced this afternoon, and the building will be wholly removed at once. On its site the proposed fortification will be erected.

An invoice of heavy-sized guns, shipped from Pittsburgh, has been received at head quarters, and the [illegible] be here in a few days. This is authentic [illegible] three twenty-four pounders, two hundred [illegible] with all other appurtenances. [illegible] country back of Cairo was reconnoitered by [illegible] and scouting parties to-day, as far as Villa [illegible] where Col. WALLACE's command are stationed. [illegible] found less swampy than expected, and its [illegible] geographical features were duly noted for future use."

THE UNION FEELING IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On May 22, as the telegraph has already stated, there were some significant exhibitions of Union feeling in the Kentucky Legislature. The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writes:

"In the House this morning, the Military bill, ordered to a third reading at 10 minutes after 10 o'clock, was taken up. Mr. GAITHER moved an amendment, by way of engrossed rider, to the effect that the arms thus procured, shall not be used against the Government of the United States or the Confederate States, unless for the protection of the soil, rights, and sovereignty of the State, from invasion or occupation, by either of the belligerent parties, or any State; it being understood that they are to be used in strict self-defence, and that alone. This was rejected by 46 to 43. The question then came up on the passage of the bill, which, on account of its appropriating more than $100, required a clear majority of the votes of all the members elected, and it was defeated by 48 yeas to 42 nays. The votes of Messrs. CROXTON, MERRIWETHER, and [illegible] were in the negative, when it was in the power of these three to have passed the bill, by making the affirmative vote 51. The full responsibility of the defeat of this bill rests with the Secessionists.

"Mr. HARMON moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution, affirming that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th exhibits the true position which Kentucky should occupy, and pledging to the executive the legislative support and coöperation in enforcing it. The House refused to suspend the rules.

"In a discussion on the Military bill, in the Senate, Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he felt that any Government fit to live under, was entitled to the loyal support of every true citizen, and as long as the Government was administered within its constitutional limits, he was for it, no matter who administers it, and no power could swerve him from his position. He did not see how any loyal man could resist his Government, or stand calmly by and see others pull it down. This Union is not dissolved—it cannot be dissolved, for the people will assert their power over the politicians. The position of Kentucky was untrue to herself; in his heart he could not approve it, for she should stand true beyond a doubt to that Government, from which she never had a wrong, but on the contrary had received unnumbered blessings and benefits. Much was said of the proceedings at Cairo, but we hear nothing here of the stoppage of our boats down the Mississippi River to be rounded to and searched at all hours of the day and night. He referred to the Governor's proclamation, and declared that while we were in the Union we should maintain all our duties to it. Where are the usurpations, where are the wrongs, that make LINCOLN a perjured tyrant? He was tired and sick of all this talk of wrong and irritation. South Carolina was irritated because Major ANDERSON was in Fort Sumter, and she tried for forty-eight hours to kill our brother Kentuckian, to shoot his brains out and burn him up, and now she says to Kentucky, I tried to kill your brother, don't you love me for it and won't you help me to pull down your Government? We have been haunted by this beast of danger which we now find is but the ghost of secession. He could tell gentlemen that Kentucky would not go out of the Union as other States had—if she did go, she would go out in blood. He could not be dragged out; he must be taken out by lawful means or be taken out dead. The duty of Kentucky was to protect the Federal Government and the sufferings under that Government were too grievous to be borne. The Senator spoke until the time for the orders of the day, when they were suspended, on motion of Senator JOHNSON, to enable him to proceed. He said revolution was the only remedy, and yet the revolutionists among us are in a minority and claim to dictate terms to the majority who are loyal to the Union. He deprecated the efforts to sectionalize this controversy and inflame the Southern mind by unfounded charges of aggressions and usurpation. These appeals to prejudice affect neither our interests nor honor, and he wanted some reason, some substantial reason why the Government should be destroyed. He wanted peace, and to secure it he was willing to adopt neutrality, though he did not believe it was the position which Kentucky ought to occupy. The Governor proclaims neutrality and objects to the passage of Federal forces over our soil, and yet he has permitted forces to be raised on that soil, and to march over it and out of our boundaries to attack the Federal Government—our Government, to the support of which Senators are pledged by solemn oath. If we are to have neutrality, let us not have this one sided neutrality which aids the enemies of the United States Government, and would throw all kinds of impediments in the way of its loyal supporters.

"The hour of adjournment arrived before final action on this question."

EAST TENNESSEE FIRM FOR THE UNION.

SPEECHES OF SENATOR JOHNSON AND HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* gives a glowing description of a Union meeting held at Elizabethton, East Tennessee, on May 15. The speakers were Hons. ANDREW JOHNSON, T. A. R. NELSON, and N. G. TAYLOR, and the audience which listened to them was very large, and unboundedly enthusiastic.

Mr. NELSON addressed the people first, in an eloquent and soul-stirring speech, which occupied some two hours. He spoke most eloquently and feelingly in regard to the present calamitous condition of our national affairs, and pictured out in his peculiarly able and demonstrative manner, the prosperity and happiness of our once unexampled country, and contrasted it with the present dark and dismal state of affairs which now predominates in the land. He spoke in thunder-tones about the diabolical acts which have been passed in the *secret caucus* recently held at Nashville by a body of men called together at the bidding of *King Harris*, who, in fact, whilst most unfortunately for the people of Tennessee, he was only elected as Governor, with all the legal and constitutional restrictions thrown around that office, seems to have taken upon himself the responsibility of assuming the characteristics of a proud *Dictator or King*, and bids defiance to all constitutional restraints. The acts and doings of that infamous Legislature will, sooner or later, receive the condemnation of the people of Tennessee, which they so richly deserve. Mr. NELSON told the people that they had been passed over, body and soul, to JEFF. DAVIS and his *Cotton Confederacy*. He spoke in most withering terms of rebuke in regard to King HARRIS and his vile myrmidons in their late *secret counsels* at Nashville, and his eloquent address throughout was received with the most vociferous outbursts of applause by the vast assemblage who listened to him with the most intense anxiety.

Gov. JOHNSON followed Mr. NELSON in a masterly speech, which must have occupied some three hours or more in its delivery. He commenced at the beginning of this Southern exasperated state of feeling and traced it on up to the present day. He showed most conclusively that the whole affair was conceived in sin and wickedness, and nurtured and brought forth in iniquity. He told the people that the first secession movement that there is any account given of took place in the Garden of Eden, where the serpent beguiled our fore-parents and made them eat of the forbidden fruit, after which they seceded and retired from all the enjoyments which had been placed before them in Paradise. He said that Judas, after he had betrayed our Saviour for the thirty pieces of silver, also seceded, and immediately put an end to his existence. He showed most plainly that no State, under the National Convention, had any authority whatever to secede from the General Government, which had been erected and sanctioned by all the States.

The correspondent who sketches these speeches adds:

"The people, not hearing the curses of JEFF. DAVIS' drunken soldiery against the American Union, are not kept in constant excitement, and I assure you that East Tennessee will vote down King HARRIS' secession ordinance by a majority of from twenty to twenty-five thousand votes. There is a decided reaction going on now in Tennessee, since the people have learned the terrible stab which has been aimed at their liberties by HARRIS and his cohorts in infamy, and I sincerely indulge the hope that a majority will be rolled up by the people on the 8th day of June next that will convince HARRIS and his *slavish minions* that the freemen of Tennessee are not yet willing to see a military despot installed, to trample out the last spark of freedom and public liberty, which they now esteem as a possession of priceless value."

ARKANSAS THE LEADING REPUDIATOR.

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the following remarkable ordinance, which was passed by the recent State Convention:

An Ordinance in regard to Foreign Indebtedness in the State of Arkansas, and with regard to Other Objects:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of Arkansas in Convention assembled, that all the debts of whatever kind due or to become due hereafter, whether the same be evidenced by record, bond, note, bill of exchange, or by other proof; and whether such indebtedness is dischargeable or to become dischargeable by money, property, or in other choses of action where the duty of payment is due or is to become due upon resident citizens of the State of Arkansas, and is due or is to become due to a resident or citizen of the State of Maine, the State of Rhode Island, the State of Massachusetts, the State of Vermont, the State of New-Hampshire, the State of Connecticut, the State of New York, the State of New Jersey, the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Ohio, the State of Indiana, the State of Illinois, the State of Michigan, the State of Iowa, the State of Wisconsin, the State of Minnesota, the State of California, the State of Oregon, or the State of Kansas, or to a resident or citizen of the Territory of Utah, Washington, Dacotah, Nevada, or Colorado, be and the same is hereby distrained and appropriated to and for the use and benefit of the State of Arkansas, and payments thereof are hereafter to be made to the State of Arkansas, in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance of this Convention, or by enactment of the Legislature of the State, and all other payments are hereby prohibited, and declared null and void, and the party making the same shall be responsible to the State for the full value of such payment of money, or of delivery of property or chose in action.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all money, property and choses in action that are now in possession, or that may hereafter come to the possession of any attorney, marshal, sheriff or agent, or other person in this State, for the use or benefit of any citizen or resident in any of the aforesaid States and Territories, be, and the same is hereby distrained and appropriated to and for the use and benefit of the State of Arkansas, and that all payments or delivery thereof, otherwise than such as may be hereafter provided by ordinance of the Arkansas State Convention, or enactment of the Legislature, shall be null and void, and the party making such payment, or delivering such property or chose in action, contrary to the true intent thereof, shall be liable to the full value thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That all land or real estate of whatever kind, the title or ownership whereof is in a citizen or citizens, resident or residents of any of the aforesaid States or Territories, be forfeited and revert to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of said State, and that the title to such lands shall be disposed of as the Convention or Legislature may hereafter direct.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That all sales of property under legal process for collection of such debts as are described in the first section of this ordinance, the use and benefit whereof is going to citizens or residents of any of the States or Territories aforementioned, be and the same is hereby prohibited, until otherwise ordered by the Convention or enactment of the Legislature.

THE SEIZURES IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of May 25, gives the following account of occurrences to which the telegraph has already referred:

"The distinguished service lately rendered to the country by the steamer *J. C. Swon*, is doubtless very well remembered by our readers. The service consisted in conveying arms, stolen by traitors from the American Government, to the late camp of treason at Lindell's Grove. The arms were seized at Camp Jackson, and thoroughly identified as part of the property taken from the United States by the Southern Confederacy, at Baton Rouge. No one has yet had the hardihood to deny that these arms were thus stolen, and were sent to Camp Jackson to be used in treason against the American Government.

"The steamer *J. C. Swon*, some days ago, dropped down the river, and lay up for safety, opposite Harlow's Landing, thirty-five miles below this city. Probably it was not thought safe for her to remain here, where she had not only landed by night the articles above indicated, but had persistently displayed the rag of treason. Nor yet was it safer for her to proceed so far as Cairo.

"At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Iatan*, Capt. BART. ABLE, in employment of the United States Government, left the St. Louis Arsenal, with a company of one hundred volunteers, commanded by Capt. FRANZ detached from Col. SCHUTTNER's Regiment.

"At about seven o'clock the troops arrived opposite Harlow's Landing, and found the *J. C. Swon* made fast at the Missouri shore. Capt. FRANZ seized her, in behalf of the United States Government, and by order of Gen. LYON, of the Arsenal. A watchman, the mate, and several hands were on board the *Swon*, and at once acquiesced in the necessity of the case. She was taken in tow by the *Iatan*, but steam was soon raised on the *Swon* and she was then brought to the Arsenal, arriving by half-past twelve o'clock.

"Proceedings will be instituted in the United States District Court, with the view of effecting a legal confiscation of the boat for her agency in bringing, with the knowledge of those in charge of her, the contraband articles with which she clandestinely supplied Camp Jackson.

"Her owners are named to us as Messrs. WALKER CARTER, GEO. PEGRAM, THEODORE LAVILLE, and Capt. JONES.

"From the *J. C. Swon's* register is extracted the following item, referring to the contraband freight alluded to:

"'Shipped by C. GREEN, Baton Rouge, La., 14 boxes, 20 barrels, 5 casks, 2 crates.

"'Consigned to J. B. W., St. Louis.'

"Diligent search was made on board for the vessel's secession flag, but it proved to have been prudently removed.

"Gen. LYON having been informed that a quantity of lead had left De Soto for the South, and had been discovered to be secreted at Ironton, he authorized its seizure; and, accordingly, a few men started in search of the lead, and found it in a cellar in Ironton. The lead was seized, but the Secessionists collected a crowd to prevent its removal from the place. The officers, however, insisted on taking it, and a chunk of a fight ensued. Several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. The party in charge of the lead demanded of an engineer in charge of a locomotive, that he should take the plunder to De Soto, where the troops were stationed, but the crowd would not allow it to be removed. Some men then jumped aboard of a hand-car, came to De Soto, and Capt. COLE's command started for Ironton. Arriving at that place, they were not long in securing their prize—5,000 pounds lead, and captured some 60 prisoners. All but five of the prisoners were released, after taking a parole oath, and the lead, some powder, shot guns and the five prisoners were brought away. At De Soto, two more prisoners were taken and placed with the rest.

"Thus it appears that the rebels have not abandoned their schemes of defying the authority of the United States, and where they have any hope of success, are as ready to continue their treasonable depredations as ever. The vigilance of Capt COLE, and the promptness of his command alone, keeps that rebellious neighborhood within bounds, and we are afraid that similar demonstrations will have to be made in other localities before these traitors will learn to keep the peace."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes, under date of May 18:

"Mr. RUSSELL sailed this morning in the *Diana* for Mobile. He yesterday afternoon visited Fort Pickens and acquainted himself with its interior arrangements. Before leaving Washington, the President vested him with authority to revisit any military point in possession of United States troops. On board the *Sabine* he found several officers of the fort, who granted the same privilege to his companions, Messrs. BATEE, LYNES and RAVESIES, under a pledge of secrecy of its military arrangements. The injunction was too severe a test of their patriotism, and, like gentlemen, they declined the voluntary ordeal. With Mr. RUSSELL they spent last night at the Navy-yard. They are now in this city at the Quigles House, and design spending several days in Pensacola.

"The 'Ladies' Battery' has received the finishing touch. At 6 o'clock to-morrow evening the flag is to be hoisted and saluted. The members of the Ladies' Military Aid Society have been invited to the ceremony."

On the 19th, he adds: "We had an interesting military spectacle, yesterday afternoon—the hoisting and saluting of a flag, for the first time displayed over the 'Ladies' Battery.' The ceremony was conducted by four beautiful young ladies, and two handsome young Lieutenants of the Louisiana Battalion. The guns of Capt. HOMER's battery shook the plaza with their thunder voices.

"Several members of Congress availed themselves of the invitation of the Railroad Company, to visit Pensacola, and have spent most of the day at Warrington and the Navy-yard. Among them, Hon. A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia, and Hon. D. F. KENNER, of Louisiana. Hon. HOWELL COBB also came down."

The Mobile *Register* publishes the appended note, which doubtless means all that it says:

PENSACOLA, May 17, 1861.

DEAR ——: They have prepared two hospitals and they are filling with the sick. The great difficulty is about nurses. The ladies are all engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and if female nurses were to come here, there are no places for them to lodge. Provisions and comforts suitable for the sick are much needed; servants are also wanted to cook and wash. The sick have no comforts but what are sent from the city. Mrs. G. got up at five this morning and searched the lower part of the town for chickens for the sick, and could find but one, and that was at an enormous price. There were fourteen sick men brought to the hospital yesterday, affected with brain fever, rumatism and bloody flux. Poor fellows so far from their homes and mothers, I fear they are not nursed as they would be at home. Why are not provisions, including vegetables, sent here from Mobile? Besides paying a profit, it would be an act of charity to send them.

ATTACK ON A SECESSION SWORD FACTORY IN RICHMOND.

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday indicates that there are still opponents of secession in that city:

"Messrs. BOYLE & GAMBLE, who have established a saw factory in this city have been for some time engaged in the manufacture of swords for the Southern troops. We learn that their factory was set on fire yesterday morning, about 9½ o'clock, by a party of daring men, who, to the number of seven or eight, came up and attacked the watchman stationed there, beating him badly. He did not, however, yield quietly—two of the persons were knocked down, when a third drew a revolver and threatened to put a ball through him if he made more resistance. The party set fire to a lot of wrapping-paper contained in the office, when the guard, having summoned the watch in a loud tone of voice, the incendiaries left, having previously ascended to the top of the building and stolen the flag which was flying therefrom."

UNFORTUNATE FOR THE REBELS.

The Nashville *Banner* says of the recent fire in that city:

"On Sunday morning, about 1½ o'clock, the large four story wholesale dry-goods house, on the North side of the Square, next door to the house of MORGAN & Co., and occupied by the Quarter-master General as a depôt for supplies to the army, was discovered on fire. The conflagration was apparently simultaneous upon every floor, and long before the engines could be got to work, one of which did not have to be moved from its quarters, the flames were bursting from the whole front of the house. Everything in the building was consumed, involving a loss in money value of $17,000. The fact that the goods destroyed were needed for immediate use, and considerable time will be required to replace them, makes the loss still more to be regretted.

"The general impression prevailed, at first, that the house in which the fire originated was set on fire. This impression was strengthened by the fact that it seemed to burst out simultaneously in every story. But the theory generally adopted, yesterday, was that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. A large number of newly made haversacks, saturated in linseed oil and lampblack, had been heaped together on the ground floor. It is known that linseed oil is combustible, in contact with cotton, under certain circumstances. The hatchways were open on every floor, and doubtless served as a flue for the flames, carrying them instantly to every story of the house. A friend of ours, a practical chemist, gives it as his opinion, that spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire, and this impression is strengthened by the fact that a large lot of haversacks at the penitentiary, where they are manufactured, similarly heaped up, caught fire about the same time, and under similar circumstances.

"It was a great oversight, however, to leave this house without a guard. The property of the State, pertaining to the War Department, should all be carefully guarded night and day, and, we presume, will be hereafter."

DUCK.

The Paterson *Guardian* says:

"The duck mills of Paterson have received orders for all the cotton duck they can make with their entire force of hands employed for the next nine months, it is said. The Paterson duck is the best in the world. It is mostly used for sails for Government vessels, and the lighter kind is used sometimes for the more durable kind of tents. The sails of the yacht *America*,—the canvas that sped her past the yachts of all England,—was made at COLT's mills, at that place. The fabric made by these mills always commands the highest price."

FROM CAIRO.

A letter to the Chicago *Times*, dated at Cairo, May 22, says:

At last we have a little war excitement, caused by a report which is generally prevalent in town, that the Administration is about to purchase or otherwise procure several large Mississippi steamers for an expedition down the river. An agent of the Government is here for that purpose, and went to Mound City yesterday to examine the *City of Memphis*, the largest passenger boat on these waters, now laid up at that place. It was reported last night that she had been sold to the Government. Her capacity, with her cabin, &c., on, is 1,800 tons. There are all sorts of rumors as to the number of boats to be purchased, the manner in which they are to be fitted up, and the purposes for which they may be designed, but nothing definite is known on any of these points. River men regard an expedition down the Mississippi in boats as a very difficult, if not an impossible, undertaking.

It is now certain that the fortifications will shortly be commenced. The distillery building at the point, at the southern extremity of the camp, has been appropriated by the Government, and the work of demolishing it was commenced yesterday. Concerning the nature or extent of the proposed works we can obtain no information, but presume that temporary earthworks will be thrown up.

A homicide, which looks very like a murder, was committed last evening by a soldier upon a citizen, in the upper part of town. The man killed was an Irishman named JERRY SULLIVAN, and the soldier was RICHARD TUCKER, of Capt. PUGH's Decatur Company. SULLIVAN was sitting in his door when TUCKER came along and spoke to him. Some few words passed between them, when TUCKER drew his pistol and deliberately shot SULLIVAN in the breast. He died of the wound within an hour. TUCKER tried to escape, but was caught and taken to jail. A mob of Irishmen soon collected around the jail, threatening to take the man out and hang him, but afterwards adjourned to Col. OGLESBY's head-quarters, where Gen. PRENTISS made a few remarks to them, assuring them that the man would have his desserts, and the crowd dispersed. The case is in the hands of the civil authorities. TUCKER was drunk at the time of the difficulty. He was also an Irishman.

The weather was quite cold yesterday morning, but is now clear and warm. All goes on quietly and regularly in the camp. Business is very dull in town, and at the river there is absolutely nothing doing. There was but one steamboat arrival yesterday. All parties appear to have got over their fears of an attack upon this point.

There is to be a grand rendezvous of Tennessee troops to-morrow, at Jackson, eighty miles from Columbus, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA ON THE NATIONAL TROUBLES

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, on May 19, sent in his Message to the Legislature now in session. It is uncompromisingly for the Union, and unsparing in its denunciation of the conspirators. One regiment has been mustered into service by the Government, and Gov. KIRKWOOD says that he is daily expecting the requisition for a second. Companies enough have been offered him to make up five regiments more, or seven in all. Gov. KIRKWOOD calls attention to the unprotected state of the Missouri frontier, but does not recommend any specific action for its defence. The outrages said to have been perpetrated by the Indians on the western frontier he thinks have been exaggerated. He earnestly recommends a full exercise of all constitutional powers, on the part of the Legislature, to punish all persons who show any intention to give the rebels aid or comfort.

GARIBALDI ON ITALY AND AMERICA.

From the Louisville Democrat.

A friend sends us the following from the hero of Italy:

ISLAND DE CAPRERA, Italy, May 6, 1861.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: I shall never forget my happy sojourn in your great country, while an exile from my own, nor the many friends I made there while in humble retirement. After centuries of bloody troubles and disunion, Italy is again almost entirely reunited, and soon will be entirely so. In the meantime it pains my heart to see that you are dissolving your great nation into fragments and initiating civil war. May God save you from such a calamity. You may rely on it, no good, but universal evil will come of the dissolution of your Union. If I can aid you in any way, my agent in New-York, Col. ——, is instructed to take and execute your orders.

Faithfully and forever your friend,

GARIBALDI.

AN UNCONDITIONAL UNION-MAN.

Hon. AARON HARLAN, nominated to the vacancy caused by Minister CORWIN's resignation, must be set down as an unconditional Union-man. In his speech accepting the nomination, he said that he was in favor of voting the largest supplies, the most numerous hosts of men, [cheers,] as the very best means of bringing this unhallowed rebellion to a speedy close. [Loud cheering.] If it cost the nation thousands of millions of treasure, even that was better than going wholly to the devil at once! [Prolonged and uproarious cheering.] Better sacrifice a million of the best lives of the country, than let anarchy prevail. He deprecated any effusion of blood, any armies, any debt; he deplored all this, and the almost everlasting consequences that would follow; but he held that this mode of conducting the war was the cheapest and the most merciful. [Cheers.] Whip them quick, [cheers,] and whip them well. [Prolonged cheering and cries of "good."] Overrun and crush them at once, as the very best thing for them as well as for us! [Prolonged cheering.]

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SOUTHERN PLANTATION.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* suggests that, whereas there is a movement for the confiscation or expropriation of the income of the property in Philadelphia belonging to Senator MASON of Virginia, a retaliation be practiced on the Southern property of a Northern Senator—that the Confederacy Government take charge of the Mississippi plantation of Senator DOUGLAS.

A CARD FROM MR. CLEMSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor, through your paper, to make a correction of an article in regard to myself, which you copied from the New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 8th inst. Some malicious person represented at the Mayor's Office, at New Orleans, that I was an abolitionist and about to be hung, or driven from Texas. The same paper on the morning of the 16th inst. fully contradicted the slanderous report, and did me justice.

I ask this because the publication I refer to not only does me, but also the Southern people among whom I have been, injustice. Will you also allow me to say that the Safety Committees of the South are organized for the purpose of protecting strangers and others from the malicious reports which any evil-disposed person may originate in these exciting times? To this I can bear witness, and also to their wish to protect any Northern gentleman who may be traveling South, so long as he demeans himself properly, and does not interfere with the institutions of the South.

As the publication I refer to has caused much anxiety among many friends, will you give this publication, and permit me to say that I was not interfered with nor troubled in a journey from Canada to Texas and back again to New York?

Your obedient servant, WM. F. CLEMSON.

NEW-YORK, No. 68 Wall-street, May 24, 1861.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, May 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The additional number of men for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which left New-York on Wednesday afternoon, arrived safely in this city this morning, in good health and spirits. They are a splendid body of men, numbering some four hundred. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER's Irish Zouaves, attracted marked attention. The entire force were under the command of Major BAYLEY, by whose exertions they were enlisted, assisted by Captains MEAGHER, LYNCH and BRESNAN, and Lieutenants BUTLER and WALL. Several gentlemen accompanied them from New-York, including Gen. SHERMAN, and Major TAYLOR, of Albany; Dr. PHILIP O'HANLON, as Medical Officer in charge, unattached, W. L. COLE, (*Irish American,*) &c.

On their arrival in this city, they were escorted by a detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col NUGENT, who marched them through Pennsylvania-avenue to Georgetown College grounds, where Col. CORCORAN, at the head of his regiment, received them with a *ceud mille faltne à la militaire.* This addition gives the Sixty-ninth Regiment a force of nearly 1,500 men.

MINOR ITEMS.

Hon. E. H. WEBSTER, Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Maryland, has been most warmly indorsed by his constituents for his efforts to compromise our national troubles, and for his firm adherence to the Union. He will probably be renominated.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has been both authorized and requested to deny the report that Judge G. W. SUMMERS addressed any portion of the people of Virginia in favor of secession. On the contrary, it states that on Saturday last JOHN S. BURDETT, of Taylor County, Virginia, received a long letter from Judge SUMMERS, in which he tells him that he is on the stump, and going in heart and soul against the ordinance of secession, and that he heartily approves the Western Virginia movement.

The people of Michigan have contributed $71,654 to the War Loan which the State is raising.

Mrs. A. J. DONELSON, of Memphis, has written a letter to Gen. SCOTT to stop this civil war. She says:

"Of *you*, I may ask it, but not the usurper and his abolition band, who now desecrate the honored place once filled by our WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON—of Gen. SCOTT I ask it—STOP THIS WAR. Say to the North, you shall not shed your brother's blood. The sons of Tennessee and the South have buckled on their armor, and are ready for the fight. We will fight this battle, every man, woman and child, to the last cent in our pockets, and the last drop of blood in our veins. The North boasts of its strength. If this boast be well founded, it were *cowardice* to destroy the weak. But "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong!" God will defend us when our husbands and sons go forth to repel the invader's of our homes, our rights, and our soil. Then *count the cost*, Hero of Battles, and let after ages bless you."

The rebels in New-Orleans have changed the name of the *Star-of-the-West* to *St. Philip*. On May 17, the officer in command of the vessel, which lay opposite New-Orleans, wishing to have her safely secured by an additional anchor, sent out a couple of boats, one with an anchor and in the other seven men. The boat with the men getting in the current and becoming unmanageable, upset, and unfortunately four of the seven were crowned. Their names are J. F. HOLDEN, midshipman, from Tennessee Quartermaster BROWN, HENRY RUSSELL and HENRY MORGAN—boys.

The Fort Brown *Flag*, of the 2d inst., has the following:

"Lieut. ALLEY, U. S. A., who left here a few days since for the steamer *Arizona*, by order of Col. FORD, was taken prisoner by Lieut. ALLEN, whilst *en route* for the Brazos, on the steamer *Mustang*. After returning to this place, he was allowed to go upon his parole of honor not to engage in war against the army of the C. S. A. until exchanged."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "A private letter from Madrid, received in this city, states positively that Mr. PRESTON, our Minister there, has been using all his influence at the Spanish Court, in behalf of secession and the interests of the Southern Confederacy."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of May 18, makes this announcement: "We understand that the Louisiana Companies, still at Camp Walker, (the Metarie Race Course,) under Col. HEBERT, will leave to-day or to-morrow for Fort Smith, on the Arkansas frontier, where they are to be joined by numerous Texan companies. Should these men get a chance at MONTGOMERY and his Black Republican pirates, they wouldn't leave even a grease-spot of them to tell where they stood."

The following first-rate notice of a notorious individual appears in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 26:

"Gen. JO. LANE left for Oregon on the steamer *Cortes* yesterday. Some of the papers are gloating and some grieving because of an alleged insult to the old gentleman while he tarried here. We would like to know what the insult was. The cannons were not fired at him from Fort Point, but for LATHAM. Some say that somebody hissed when he left his stateroom as the steamer reached the wharf. We would like to see the man who heard any other hissing than that of the escaping steam. San Franciscans are courteous; they treat all defeated candidates for the Vice-Presidency with perfect respect. We don't believe JO. LANE was insulted while he was here. If he was, fetch on your witnesses."

L. O'BRIEN BRANCH, formerly a Member of Congress, has been appointed Quartermaster and Paymaster-General of the North Carolina forces, with the rank of Colonel.

The Rights of Privateering.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your paper of the 22d inst., you state that the declaration submitted to our Government by the European Powers was accepted virtually, but a desire to amend (add to) the first article, prevented its being executed, and that our representatives abroad were bringing the negotiations to a favorable issue, when they received from our late venerable President peremptory orders to suspend them.

What possible reason can be assigned for this act on the part of the late Government, except that its adoption *would interfere with the rebellious programme then maturing*, and thus prevent the piracy on the sea which was in progress on the land?

Will Great Britain object to the consummation of this treaty now, under such circumstances—especially when one of the first acts of the present Government was to *concur*?

J. B. S.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	86½	635	N. Y. Cen. R.	71⅛
6,000	do.	86¾	350	do.	71¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	88	50	do. s10	71⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou	79	50	do. s&wk	71⅛
7,000	U. S. 5s '71 cou	79	15	do.	71¼
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	77	100	do. b15	71⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	42¾	50	do.	71¼
4,000	do.	43	50	do. s&w	71¼
2,000	do.	43¾	100	do. s&wk	71⅛
5,000	Vir. State 6s. s30	45	100	do. b3	71¼
3,000	do. s3	46½	50	do.	71⅛
16,000	do. c	47	250	Erie Railroad	21⅞
14,000	do.	47	50	do.	21¾
9,000	do. s3	41	50	Hudson River R.	34½
10,000	Mo. State 6s	40	50	do.	34
4,000	do.	40¼	50	do.	34¼
7,000	do.	40½	20	Panama Railroad	102½
2,000	do. s10	40½	165	Harlem Railroad	10½
2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	90	50	do.	11
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B	74½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	25¾
13	Bank of America	96	150	Reading Railroad	30½
10	Park Bank	88	50	Mich. Cen. R.	40¾
20	do.	89	50	do. c	41
5	Del. & H. Can. Co.	84	75	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	61¾	150	Ill. C. R. Sc. opg	63
70	do.	61¾	50	do. o. w.	66¼
635	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	31¾	100	Galena & Chic. R.R.	58
100	do. s15	31¾	300	do.	56¾
100	do. s30	31	372	do.	56½
50	do. b10	31½	150	do. s30	56½
6	Macon & W. R. R.	75	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	21½
			250	do.	21¾

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou	86½	2,000	California St. 7s	75½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	79	5	Metropolitan Bk.	85
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	66	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	61¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	71¼
3,000	do.	43¾	100	Erie Railroad	21⅞
5,000	do. s20	42¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	41
4,000	Vir. State 6s	47¼	100	do. s15	40¾
7,000	do. s4	47	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11½
6,000	Mo. State 6s	40¾	60	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	25
3,000	do.	40½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	56½
9,000	do.	40	50	do.	56⅝
3,000	do. s3	40½	50	do. s15	56¾
2,000	do.	40½	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	21¾

MONDAY, May 27—A. M.

The proposals opened at Washington, on Saturday, for the remainder of the Public Loan of February 8, 1861, were about as follows, allowing for errors of the telegraph. The minimum of 85 ℔ cent. for a Funded Stock bearing 6 ℔ cent., 20 years, was previously agreed upon at a conference of the Associate Banks of this City:

BY THE BANKS OF NEW-YORK CITY	$4,032,000	
As follows:		At.
American Exchange	$630,000	.86
Same for others	195,000	.85
Bank of Commerce	350,000	.86
H. F. Vail, Cashier, for others	300,000	.85
Marine Bank	10,000	.85
Corn Exchange	50,000	.85
Importers' and Traders'	20,000	.85
Pacific Bank	20,000	.85
Bank of North America	25,000	.85
Ocean Bank	50,000	.85
Irving Bank	20,000	.85
Phenix Bank	200,000	.85
North River Bank	20,000	.85
Bank of America	200,000	.85
Manhattan Company	300,000	.85
Continental Bank	50,000	.85
Bank of New-York	240,000	.85
Park Bank	50,000	.85
Bank of Republic	100,000	.85
National Bank	200,000	.86
J. Gallatin, President	45,000	.86
Metropolitan Bank	100,000	.85
People's Bank	40,000	.85½
Market Bank	50,000	.85½
East River Bank	5,000	.85
Oriental Bank	20,000	.85
Seventh Ward Bank	28,000	.85
Bulls' Head Bank	5,000	.85
Nassau Bank	50,000	.85½
County Bank	20,000	.85
Tradesmen's Bank	65,000	.85¾
Bank of Commonwealth	2,000	.85
Merchants' Bank	200,000	.85
Merchants' Bank	20,000	.86
City Bank	55,000	.85
Bank of State	50,000	.85
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	10,000	.85
Greenwich Bank	2,000	.85
Grocers' Bank	10,000	.85
Chemical Bank	50,000	.85
Citizens' Bank	20,000	.85
Total	$4,032,000	

By M. KETCHUM, SON & Co., Bankers	$1,875,000
For account of:	
James Boorman	$100,000
Frederick Bronson	25,000
Benjamin Nathan	25,000
R. Robert	50,000
L. W. Jerome	50,000
Isaac N. Phelps	80,000
John F. Huntington	20,000
John T. Johnston	25,000
D. De Argelis	10,000
S. Knapp	10,000
W. H. Hays	10,000
George Opdyke	25,000
Meigs & Greenleaf	50,000
Mason Thompson	10,000
Mechanics' Banking Association	20,000
Mechanics' Bank	200,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	50,000
Brown, Brothers & Co.	50,000
Hallgarten & Herzfeld	5,000
A. V. Stout	100,000
Wm. B. Smith	10,000
Union Bank	200,000
Ketchum, Son & Co., for selves and others	340,000
Howe, Mather & Co., Hartford, Conn	$10,000
A. S. Beckwith, Hartford, Conn	50,000
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn	25,000
Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	25,000
John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn	50,000
T. B. Wakeman, Southport, Conn	10,000
Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport, Conn	15,000
Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport, Conn	10,000
Pequonneck Bank, Bridgeport, Conn	5,000
Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Conn	5,000
City Bank, Bridgeport, Conn	5,000
Middletown Bank, Middletown, Conn	10,000
John W. Leeds, Stamford, Conn	15,000
Saugatuck Bank, Westport, Conn	10,000
Greenfield Bank, Greenfield, Mass	10,000
Franklin Savings Institution, Greenfield, Mass.	5,000
H. Alexander, Jr., Springfield, Mass	10,000
City Bank, Poughkeepsie, New-York	15,000
Harrison & Hooper, Cincinnati, Ohio	100,000
Nash Moseman, New-York	25,000
Total	$1,875,000
At	85.05

BY BANKERS OF PHILADELPHIA	$573,000	
As follows:		
Drexel & Co., Cook & Co., and others	$523,000	.85
Same parties	50,000	.86
Total	$573,000	

BY MISCELLANEOUS PARTIES	$1,192,000	
As follows:		
Cammann & Co., New-York	$60,000	.85¼
Charles H. Delevan	60,000	.84¾
Eugene Higgins	1,000	.86
Evander Childs	1,000	.84
United States Life Company	10,000	.85
Joseph Lawrence	25,000	.85
Livermore, Clewes & Co.	60,000	.85¼
F. L. Richmond	25,000	.83
William Tilden	15,000	.85⅛
Mutual Life Company	200,000	.86
Geo. S. Robbins & Son	80,000	.86
Meigs & Greenleaf	10,000	.86
Sidney Brooks	25,000	.86½
Theo. Dehon	25,000	.86½
J. H. Wheeler	2,000	.85¾
E. F. Rivinus	2,000	.88
W. E. Brown	4,000	.83
Samuel Boblar	2,000	.82
J. G. Hanson	2,000	.84
Herman L. White	3,600	.85
J. Benkendorfer	15,000	.84¾
W. H. Hopple	10,000	.85
Niagara Fire Company	12,000	.86
G. W. Kirtland	2,000	.86½
Charles E. Brewer	20,000	.85–05
Great Western Insurance Company	50,000	.85
Charles Knapp	15,000	.85¼
Carpenter & Vermilye	25,000	.85½
Eli Lewis, Philadelphia	5,000	.87½
Western Bank, Philadelphia	25,000	.88
Jacob Jones, Philadelphia	5,000	.88
C. Sherman, Philadelphia	11,000	.89½
J. McGinnis, Philadelphia	2,600	.90
J. C. Rives, Washington City	20,000	.87
W. Beals, Jr., Boston	80,000	.86½
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	70,000	.85
H. C. Thatcher, Boston	1,000	.84
G. L. Leavitt, Boston	100,000	.85¼
D. Delaplaine, Boston	1,000	.93
Samuel Tracy, Boston	1,000	.85
Safety Fund Bank, Boston	50,000	.86
W. H. Hill, Boston	20,000	.86
Otis Daniel, Boston	30,000	.86
J. R. Langdon, Vermont	10,000	.85¼
Total	$1,192,000	
Total Funded Stock	$7,672,000	

PROPOSALS FOR TREASURY BILLS AT PAR.

Eugene Higgins	$ .100
J. M. Egbert	1,000
J. B. Turner, Chicago	3,000
Nicholas Canton	10,000
Mary E. Sanderson	150
The various Banks of Providence, in the aggregate	515,000
Drexel & Co., (for others,)	40,000
Bank Northern Liberties	25,000
Aid for Southwark Bank	25,000
Philadelphia Bank	50,000
Total	$669,250
Grand Total	$8,341,250

The Boston Associated Bank proposals for the Loan, understood to have been made up for Treasury Bills at par, were either not received in season, by the Secretary, or, through some mistake or misapprehension, applied to the Loan of June, 1860, of $14,000,000 first advertised by the Department. An explanation on the subject, together with the decision or award of the Secretary of the present Loan, will probably be received in the course of the morning.

The trade of the past week was marked by extraordinary activity in the receipts of Grain, Flour, and other Domestic Produce, from the West—the heaviest movement of Grain being through the Erie Canal—and also by large Export clearances of the same. But otherwise the general business of the City cannot be called satisfactory. The belief is entertained that the Northwestern States, as well as the interior trade of this State and Pennsylvania, must soon require considerable supplies of Merchandise, the ability of the country to consume being rapidly enhanced by the sales of Domestic Produce at good prices on the seaboard. The wretched condition of the Currency in Illinois and Wisconsin is the immediate drawback in that quarter, but this cannot long continue to operate against the movement of Grain into Chicago, where shippers or buyers for the East will be found, even though gold or its equivalent has to be sent out to pay for it. A partial compromise has been attempted to the effect of giving currency to the circulation of the best of the Illinois Free Banks, but the latest advices from Chicago represent that there is still a want of concert among the bankers and merchants in reference to this discrimination. The current imports at New-York continue on a moderate scale, particularly in Dry Goods, and notwithstanding the receipt of about $1,850,000 in English and French gold within the fortnight past, and advice by telegraph from Cape Race of $1,500,000 additional to arrive by the *Etna*, the Exchange on London continues low, and the demand mainly confined to the Bankers, while a liberal supply of Merchant Bills is being created on the exports of domestic produce. Money continues easy at 5 and 6 ℔ cent. on temporary Loan, and at 6 and 7 ℔ cent. on prime Discounts. The latter are still understood to be on the decrease at Bank, and the aggregate line to be reported this afternoon may fall below $120,000,000, against an increasing Specie average. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury stand $6,886,003, against $7,887,543 at the close of the previous week. If the Bank and other bids for Funded Stock on Saturday at 85@86 ℔ cent. be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, there will be more employment for money this week at Bank, with, of course, a temporary addition in Gold to the Government balance in this City.

The Import Entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,473,076, against $3,342,737 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,067,581, against $1,536,119 same week last year. No report of Specie Export for the week has been received. The same week last year, the amount shipped was $1,317,773.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days since, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise from July 1, 1860, to 30th April,

(ult.) amounted to	$171,606,000
Add four weeks in May	10,626,878
Total to date	$182,236,878
Against same time 1860	211,502,324
Decrease since 1st July	$29,275,446

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from 1st

July, 1860, to 30th April, 1861	$102,561,000
Add four weeks in May	9,421,152
Total to date	$111,982,152
Against same time 1860	70,781,285
Increase to date	$41,200,867

The Exports of Specie from New-York from

1st July, 1860, to the present date, are	$23,487,000
Against same time 1860	49,170,338
Decrease to date	$25,683,338

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$32,062,000
Foreign Gold direct	26,714,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	5,524,000
Total since 1st July	$64,440,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	89@88
New-York Central	71⅛@72⅛@71@71½
New-York and Erie	21⅛@22@21⅛
Reading	30¼@32@30¼
Rock Island	35@30½@31½
Michigan Guaranteed	27⅛@25
Michigan Southern	12⅛@11½
Michigan Central	44@40@41½
Toledo	23⅛@21⅛@21⅞
Galena	58⅛@55⅛@56⅞
Illinois Central	64⅛@69⅛@66
Panama	101@107@103
Pacific Mail	60⅛@61⅛
Missouris	38@41@39⅛@40⅛
Virginias	46@52@45@47⅛
Tennessees	42@43⅛
Hudson River	35⅛@34
Harlem Preferred	27⅛@25⅛
Burlington and Quincy	58@54⅛
Harlem, Common	11⅛@10⅛

The course of the Stock dealings through the past week was quite unequal on the different departments of the list. The Western Railway shares, with the exception of Illinois Central, together with Hudson, Harlem and Reading, were generally weaker, and on several descriptions, supposed to be influenced by the Bank failures in Albany and some peremptory sales on that account, the prices were 2@3 ℔ cent. lower, with little or no recovery at the close of the week. The closing of transfers, on Tuesday, of the Illinois Central demonstrated the volume of daily speculation in that stock, but failed to break down the price as decidedly as was looked for by the *short* interest. The figure on Saturday was still above the sales at the close of the previous week, though not so high as the cash price on the day of closing the transfers. The fluctuations in New-York Central were not particularly violent, the changes sympathizing mainly with the events and rumors of the War in Virginia. The Border State Stocks were generally higher, and large transactions had in Missouris at an advance of 2@2½ ℔ cent. Virginias continue scarce for immediate delivery, and as much as 52 ℔ cent. cash was at one time paid, through a pressure for the stock to make good maturing contracts. The Government Stocks were decidedly higher on the Five ℔ Cents of 1874–'71, and steady until about the close of the week on the 6 ℔ cents of 1881. A concession was made in price on Friday and Saturday, under the belief that the new issue will be awarded at 85@86, equal to 86½@87½ for the stock now selling, with interest, from March 1. The general market on Saturday was rather steady, if not firm, in tone, influenced by the news from Europe and the War events at Alexandria.

The following are the latest mail quotations or Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.		Premium.	May.		Premium.
24	Philadelphia	Par.	21	St. Louis	15@16
24	Boston	Par	21	Louisville	2@2½
24	Baltimore	⅛@⅝	22	Detroit	1@1½
23	Washington	3½@4	22	Cincinnati	½@1
22	Chicago	35@40	22	Pittsburgh	3½@3¾
22	Milwaukee	7@8	23	Canada	½@1
22	Cleveland	1@1½	23	Toledo, Ohio	1@1½

The Anthracite Coal shipments from all the regions sum up for last week, as follows:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	38,526	721,442	38,106	637,826
Schuyl Canal	31,612	303,969	33,680	245,178
L. Val. R. R.	11,101	337,904	14,334	349,615
Lehigh Canal	31,533	186,375	31,549	147,827
Scranton S'th.	15,524	272,031	20,123	277,704
Do. North	5,744	59,856	6,131	80,483
Penna. Coal Co.	7,279	38,844	20,822	68,775
Del. & Hud. Co.	20,970	48,231	20,066	66,572
Wyoming Sa.	—	26,343	—	24,528
Broad Top	3,638	68,762	5,362	63,571
Shamokin	4,625	50,515	4,411	50,774
Trevorton	2,551	32,103	643	17,636
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	23,821	2,706	20,936
Lykens Valley	—	19,223	1,678	24,935
Total	173,663	2,187,148	196,800	2,085,559

The supplies of Cumberland Soft Coal are temporarily interrupted by the War difficulties at and near Harper's Ferry. The demand for this description of Coal is rapidly increasing, and the interruption of supply will be seriously felt, unless made up from some other quarter. On this subject the *Evening Post*, of Saturday remarks:

"Fortunately this supply may be had. The Blossburgh regions, and especially the Fallbrook Mines, in Western Pennsylvania, produce a coal quite equal in every respect to that procured at Cumberland, and can be furnished as cheaply. These mines are in Tioga County, and are connected directly with the Seneca Lake, in this State, where the general depôt is situated. From this point it is shipped by canal West and East. The arrangements for mining are on the largest and most efficient scale."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 61, 78, 65, 68, 77, 2, 54, 1, 3, 402, 13, 20, 81, 82, 82½, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72, 84, 112, 127, 538. Enumerated causes.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 875, 925, 365, 957, 1221, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315½, 1317. *Part II.*—Adjourned for Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for Term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 34, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124—without a jury. *Part II.*—Nos. 3092, 3397, 1348—on jury calendar. Nos. 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141—without a jury.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

For Misdemeanor—William Marsten.

For Homicide—William Dunnigan, William Skinner, John H. Joerken, William Robinson, John Jackson.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 13

FROM AMERICA.

Parana	Boston	Galway	May 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Parana*, from Boston for Galway, will close at the New-York Post-office this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & S[illegible], No. 5 Bond st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. B. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 250,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CHARLES THE SECOND—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Since the alarm at Washington on Saturday, caused by the report that a battle was proceeding at Alexandria between the Federal forces and the rebels, no extraordinary excitement has occurred there. Movements of troops are constantly going on, but only in elaboration and perfection of the plan which was so consummately executed on Thursday night, when thirteen thousand men were thrown into Virginia with so much celerity and quiet that even the inhabitants of Washington did not know of the movement until it was accomplished. At Alexandria the troops are engaged in constructing strong defensive works, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on Arlington Heights, have thrown up an earthwork one mile long and seven feet high. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered concealed in Alexandria, and of course seized and confiscated. The pickets there were fired upon, on Friday night, but no damage was done. An alarm, however, was given, and the troops slept on their arms the remainder of the night. Additional troops are almost hourly passing over from Washington into Virginia, and the force there now cannot number much less than twenty thousand. It is stated that the Government has determined to order 20,000 more troops to rendezvous at Washington. Gen. CAMERON, Secretary of War, is expected to visit this City shortly, on important business connected with his Department.

Gen. SANDFORD, commander of the New-York troops in Virginia, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Fairfax County, Va., in which he gives them assurances that they may return to and remain in their houses, and follow their usual pacific avocations, in peace and confidence, with the promise of protection to their persons and property, as the Federal forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than to enforce the laws and suppress unlawful combinations against the Federal authority.

There seems to be no doubt that a demonstration will soon be made on Harper's Ferry by the Federal troops, probably from two or three points. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the troops at the Relay House are preparing to move in that direction.

A report telegraphed from Washington, and published yesterday morning, to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had made an attack on the battery at Sewall's Point, and captured it, with the loss of eighty-four men, killed and wounded, proves, as we surmised, to have been wholly incorrect. We have advices direct from Fortress Monroe up to Saturday, the day after the engagement was stated to have taken place, which wholly deny the story, and intimate, on the authority of a statement made by Com. PRENDERGAST, that no movement of importance is likely to take place until the arrival of a sufficient number of troops to advance upon Norfolk, which place would be attacked and captured. The report of the landing of Gen. BUTLER at Hampton is fully confirmed, and that town is now occupied by Federal troops. Gen. BUTLER himself, however, had returned to the Fortress, in which the force had been increased by recent arrivals to upwards of six thousand men. The flagship *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM, had steam up, on Saturday morning, and was preparing to sail under sealed orders.

Still later advices from Fortress Monroe, extending to Saturday evening, announce the arrival there of Col. DURYEE's Zouaves, and their encampment, near Hampton, with the Vermont and Troy Regiments. Additional troops from Massachusetts had also arrived. Gen. BUTLER's reconnoissance up the Peninsula between the York and James Rivers, on Friday, was a very dashing one, and extended several miles. The party drove in a picket-guard of the rebels. Three fugitive-slaves, belonging to Col. MALLORY, commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, had been brought to the Fort by the Federal picket guard, while attempting to escape to avoid being sent further South. A flag of truce has been sent in, with a demand for the surrender of the slaves *under the Fugitive Slave law*, but Gen. BUTLER informed the messenger that he considered the slaves contraband of war, and should retain them until Col. MALLORY visited the Fort and swore to support the laws of the United States. A rich prize had been captured by the *Quaker City*, of the blockading fleet—a Richmond bark, from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee.

The obsequies attendant upon the passage of the body of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH through this city, yesterday, were most imposing. After the remains had been taken to the Astor House, and funeral services held under the auspices of the relatives, they were taken to the City Hall, where they were viewed by at least 10,000 citizens. The body was then followed to the boat by a vast procession of military, firemen and citizens, among whom were many of our men of mark. The demonstration was alike a tribute of respect to the deceased, and the cause in which he sacrificed his life.

In accordance with the discretion vested in the Postmaster-General by Congress, at its last session, he has determined to discontinue the mail service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, from and after the 31st inst. Western Virginia is excepted from the provisions of the order, and the letters for that locality will be sent to Wheeling for proper distribution. All other letters directed to seceded States will be deposited in the dead letter office at Washington. It will be seen that Tennessee is not included in the list of States given above—her secession not being regarded as complete.

An order, issued by Gen. PILLOW, commanding the secession forces in Tennessee, directs all the volunteers in the State to rendezvous at Jackson, Madison County in that State, for immediate service. Jackson is a great railroad centre, and one of the roads leads direct from that place to Columbus, Ky., which is only twenty miles below Cairo. This order was doubtless issued with a view to making an immediate demonstration upon Cairo, but the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, forbidding the passage of troops across the State, which has since been issued, has probably interfered somewhat with Gen. PILLOW's plans, and rendered necessary some other modes of procedure.

Lieut. SLEMMER and his late command, of Fort Pickens, arrived at this port yesterday, on board of the steam-transport *Philadelphia*, which brought also twelve mechanics and twelve women and children. Everything was quiet at Pickens when the *Philadelphia* left, which was on the 19th inst. The entire company of Lieut SLEMMER are very much worn down by the fatigue consequent upon their protracted hard labors and constant watchfulness, added to the want of suitable food. Lieut GILMER, the associate and colaborer of Lieut SLEMMER, was also a passenger, and the appearance of both officers and men give the best proof of the necessity which existed for the relief of the garrison. Some of the men are afflicted with the scurvy. The retiring officers were saluted upon passing the fleet, which was properly responded to. We have, by the same arrival, interesting details of the trip of the *Philadelphia*, with the names of the vessels constituting the squadron before Pensacola.

The First Regiment New-Hampshire volunteers arrived here yesterday morning, from Concord. After having an American flag presented to it by the resident New-Hampshire men of this city, and breakfasting at the City Armory, it proceeded on its way to Washington. It is probably the most perfectly equipped regiment that has yet gone to the seat of war.

There is very little probability that we shall learn the exact result of the vote on the ordinance of secession in Eastern Virginia for some time to come. The only intimation we have had from there since the election is from the small town of Accoquan, where some sixty votes were cast in favor of remaining in the Union. This, of course, was too much for secession human nature to endure, and the consequence was that those who had the temerity to cast these sixty votes were driven out of the town at the point of the bayonet. Twenty counties in Western Virginia have been heard from, which give large majorities against secession.

The Stock Market improved ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Saturday, and left off steady—New-York Central 71½, Missouris 40½ The Exchange market steadier, at 105½@106 ℔ cent.

The Finances of the Rebels

If the necessity of bringing the civil war to a prompt conclusion is universally recognized at the North, the Southern conspirators must be still more thoroughly convinced of it. Afraid of venturing too suddenly upon the experiment of direct taxation, which would, for the first, bring home to the slave-owner an awkward practical result of property in man, they founded their expectations of carrying on the peaceful machinery of Government by the continuance of duties upon imports, and of prosecuting the war with loans, secured by a pledge of certain export duties upon cotton. By thus taxing at once the ebb and flow of trade, they confidently calculated on meeting both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of their Government, and in time of paying off the principle of their borrowed money. But in retaining the tariff system, it was necessary to make some concessions to the innovators, who had placed Free-trade in the front rank of the blessings to be realized in their negro Utopia. A tariff was, therefore, declared to be a temporary resort, in the absence of other immediate means of raising revenue; but it was to be fixed on a scale so far below that of the Federal Government as to insure to Southern ports that command of direct foreign intercourse, which a scheme of perfect Free-trade would only render more absolute. A tariff which is to take effect on the 1st of August was therefore arranged at a rate averaging ten per cent. below that of the Northern Custom-house; and this tariff has been looked to as guaranteeing a vast access of foreign commerce, and of course a large addition to the revenue.

But the completion of the blockade brings all these financial calculations to nothing. The only source provided for the costly game of government is effectually closed by the closing of a half-dozen of their harbors; and all that was anticipated from commercial imposts proves to be as worthless as the fleece of a wolf. It is impossible to conceive that this contingency had not entered into the estimates of the Montgomery financiers. It was, in fact, expected that a prompt blockade would be established, and, if possible, maintained by the Administration at Washington. But another expectation was confidingly indulged, that Great Britain and France would at once decline to recognize the blockade; and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enforce the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end. England, the only Power whose great stake in American trade might have tempted to this impolitic step, has formally accepted the blockade as valid; France, for much more powerful reasons, will unquestionably take the same step; and the opening of the Southern harbors to commerce, no longer depending upon the rebel or any foreign volition, will only cease at the will of the National Government. This fact determines the event of the conflict in its material aspects. The Confederate treasury is without money. The only sources of supply legally provided are cut off. The only security the Government had to offer for loans disappears with this supply. It is now practically impossible, even among their own people, exhaustless as is their faith, to raise money, for the interest of which no sufficient provision can be made, and even if forced loans and benevolences be resorted to, decency requires the proffer of some plausible guarantee for interest and eventual redemption—guarantees which must defy the inventive ingenuity of the conspirators. The only alternative, and one which at best applies only to immediate exigencies, is direct taxation. In what condition for this desperate measure is the Southern people, may be judged from the fact that its circulating medium is already exclusively of paper; shinplasters, redeemable in bank notes, which there is no specie to redeem; or treasury notes, payable from an empty treasury. There is, therefore, no way of escape for these foolish men from hopeless bankruptcy. They have reached a point when all devices fail them. With an armed force on foot calling for a hundred millions a year to sustain it, they have no source of revenue which can be relied upon to produce a million during the next twelve months. For their civil establishment they are quite without provision.

Of the result of a contest where one of the parties has already reached this financial prostration, there can be no sensible doubt. Practically, the war is already ended. There may be temporary perseverance in hostilities, and scattered collisions of various event; but so long as the blockade is faithfully maintained around the entire Southern frontier, we are accelerating an inevitable result. After recovering Virginia, and guarding the loyal States from incursions, by the exhibition of a sufficient force along the Southern line of the loyal States, we shall only have to await the end patiently.

A WISE STEP AT THE RIGHT TIME.—The Administration has taken measures which will probably settle the relation between Missouri and the Union. Large bodies of troops are to concentrate along the boundary of the State, in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, ready to coöperate with the Union men and the Federal forces at St. Louis, should the effort be made to precipitate the State into rebellion; and to punish acts of outrage inflicted upon loyalists. It is unfortunate that the military spirit within the Slave States has been almost monopolised by the very class who now seek to destroy the Government, the Union men addicting themselves to peaceful pursuits, as if without suspicion of the plans by which they were being hurried into revolution. They have thus been left without organization and the means of resistance, and if they are to be saved, it will have to be by the paternal assistance of the National Government.

That aid has not been afforded in the present case a moment too soon. Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE as much mean to have their little game of revolution as if they had celebrated no covenant with Gen. HARNEY. There are broad districts of the State, where to declare fidelity to law and Constitution is to incur death or banishment, with the confiscation of all property. The proximity of the loyal armies on the frontiers will mend this state of things, by intimidating traitors, and leading courage to the faithful; and by so easy a process Missouri may be saved from the swift destruction otherwise before her.

The Error in the Foreign View of the Contest.

One of the most remarkable features of the present crisis in our national affairs are the crude and inadequate views taken of it by foreigners, particularly Englishmen. They appear to think the tie that holds the States together is a mere rope of sand, to be severed at will; that there is no good reason why the country should not be broken into two, three, or four Confederacies, instead of constituting one. They say that if the present Union combines elements that are uncongenial, or that have a mutual repulsion, why not leave them to their natural tendencies, instead of holding them together by force? The same idea was prevalent among a portion of our people at the North till the rupture actually occurred, when the alternative instantly presented itself to each section—the triumph over the whole country of its own ideas, institutions and industries, or subjection of all these to the other.

One of the parties must be now prepared to submit to this inevitable result. If the two have an ideal nationality entirely different in its nature or unfolding, one must in the end absorb the other. The North say they have the best government and the best institutions that ever existed, and that they cannot allow these to be threatened or assailed. When a collision arises, the law of self-preservation justifies self-defence, though purchased by the destruction of the other party. If at the North we are correct in the estimate we put upon the value of our own institutions, which we believe to be the hope of humanity, we ought to reduce every refractory or disturbing element that may, from time to time, arise in our midst, to submission, no matter at what cost. If a people act upon the principle that factions are to be tolerated from weakness or false humanity, it is a proof of the absence of those qualities which are the necessary basis or substratum of a great nation. Rome, in unfolding her great nature, was forced to destroy the petty states that for a time contended with her for the palm of mastery. Had she been unequal to the task from weakness or sentimentality at the sight of bloodshed, modern society would have been a blank. If England had continued to be divided into seven independent monarchies, she would to-day be where she was a thousand years ago. A similarity in laws, habits, and tastes must be created as the condition precedent to the high development of a nation in wealth, power, literature, Christianity, arts, and in the charities and amenities of life.

We cannot allow all these, which constitute our national life, to be assailed—no more on a large than on a small scale—no more in South Carolina than in the Sixth Ward of our City.

The greater the demonstration against them, the more resolute we should be in bringing offenders to justice. We must not sit down to count the cost, nor to calculate the exact degree, or nature of punishment, we shall mete out to the offender. All we pledge ourselves to is to lay down our arms when resistance to them ceases, and not before. If this cannot be accomplished without destruction of life, it must be destroyed.

The seceding States may take the same position with reference to ourselves. We cannot complain. If they have the stronger nature, and better institutions, they would be wanting in their highest duty, did they not seek to extend these over the continent, by the destruction of weaker and more imperfect ones.

We now can have no peace till one of the two civilizations triumphs. We lived together for a long time in harmony, upon the assumption that we constituted one nationality. This the seceding States deny, and seek to embody their own in a new Government, and by new laws and institutions. If a peaceful separation could have been effected in the outset, the antipathy that would instantly have sprung up would have been full of future wars. England and Scotland were always embroiled till they were united under one Government. The short cut to peace in this country is a reunion of the States, though this may cost us a great war. The weaker party must take and forever keep the subordinate place.

We can have but one nationality upon our present domain, because each portion of it has an interest in the other. We cannot make partition of the Mississippi, or of Chesapeake Bay. The citizen of Illinois will never go to New-Orleans, to be subjected to all the disabilities and indignites imposed upon a foreigner. Pennsylvania will never allow Fortress Monroe to pass into the hands of Virginia. New-York will never permit Pennsylvania, whose territory extends from the ocean to the great lakes, to cut her off from the West. We must have a common arbiter for all these conflicting interests. If this be overthrown, each State will seek to effect by force what, up to this time, has been secured by the strong arm of the General Government. A person passing over into New-Jersey or Connecticut must not be required to show a passport for his warrant, or pay a local duty for the property he takes with him. The field of industry and enterprise must, for the citizens of each State, be as wide as our domain; and these must be practiced under similar laws and with equal protection, whether in Maine or Louisiana. Law is the basis of property; and where one is subverted the other is destroyed.

Such is the view taken of the present contest by every member of the Free States, and not a few in the Slave. It is as thoroughly appreciated and understood by the privates we have sent to the war as by the merchant who finds himself ruined by the temporary obstruction to our nationality. It has filled our ranks with the best blood of the land. It has united our people as one heart. Every shade of opinion and religion is fighting side by side. It is a contest in which every loyal supporter of Government is prepared to sacrifice not only his property but his life. The spirit of the martyrs is upon our whole people. It will not be long before foreigners will learn and respect this spirit, and look upon the contest in the same light in which it is viewed by ourselves.

The Army in Virginia.

Always miscalculating, the rebels seem to have been wholly unprepared for the passage of the National troops across the Potomac. They had taken no pains to preserve and guard their communication with the force now isolated on the Maryland line; no concentration of troops in sufficient strength for service had been effected at any convenient point; and our advices indicate the extremely imperfect organization and equipment of the scattered parties, to be found between Alexandria and Richmond. There is good reason, also, for believing their commissariat to be quite neglected, the frequent stories of their predatory excursions and forced contributions betraying the hard necessity which drives them to such violent expedients. Had the activity of Gen. SCOTT been anticipated, their own activity would certainly have been increased so as to meet his forward movement with a force adequate to dispute the soil with the invaders, before they had been so strongly reinforced as to defy attack.

As it is, there is no natural line of defence between the positions held by our troops and Richmond. We are enabled, by massing large bodies of men at Arlington Heights, Fairfax, Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, not only to relieve Washington from the possibility of attack, but to transfer the scene of hostilities to the banks of the James River, where it properly belongs. A simultaneous advance in large force from Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, towards Richmond, could probably insure the capture of that place, obtain control of the railroads leading southward and westward, and, as the James River affords the natural advantage of a defensive line, it would be easy to hold it against the enemy, so long as our numbers bear any reasonable proportion to those he sets in the field.

There is an additional reason why the movement should take this direction. The rebels have selected Richmond as their future Capital. On the 20th of July the Confederate Congress is to meet there; and, unless prevented, its sessions will be simultaneous with those of the National Congress at Washington. This should never be suffered. It is simply an insolent piece of bravado and defiance of the Federal Government, which especially excites the indignation of good and loyal citizens, and which dictates an almost universal resolution that the meeting must be prevented. If the campaign now opened proceeds as its earliest stages intimate, and has the fortune we are entitled to hope for it, Richmond, before July, will be in the hands of our forces, and an excessively warm and uncomfortable place for a Congress of traitors.

Our Present Relations with Brazil.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, last week, was Mr. R. C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, Ohio, the newly appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Rio de Janeiro. We do not call attention to the fact that Mr. PARSONS, in order to insure a speedy arrival at the capital of Brazil, goes by way of Europe, making a voyage of nine thousand miles, while from our own coasts the distance is only five thousand, but we wish to express our satisfaction that the Government has chosen a gentleman so well qualified by his abilities, character and social position, to fill this important Consulate, (so poorly filled for the last four years;) and also to say a few words concerning our diplomatic relations with the most important Government of South America.

In his so-called "Message," JEFF. DAVIS spoke of the commissioners sent to Europe, and recommends the appointment of gentlemen to proceed on a similar errand "to the States of South America," to form alliances with them. More than three years ago, the TIMES called attention to the extraordinary speech of Hon. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, on the occasion of his reception at the Court of Rio Janeiro, wherein this doughty fire-eater, from Old Virginia, expatiated on the "peculiar bond" which linked together Brazil and the United States—a domestic institution of which other nations were jealous. One portion of this remarkable diplomatic introduction has now a significance of which few readers dreamt at the time, but which seems to reveal that a persistent effort was then made to induce Brazil, at that early day, to look forward to a time when the "great rebellion" should be consummated. We give Hon. R. K. MEADE's exact words. Addressing the Emperor, when he delivered his credentials from President BUCHANAN, he thus spoke of the "peculiar bond:" "It is an institution common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) does now establish an affinity between them, and will insure for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future." Mr. MEADE did not, however, succeed in winning his Majesty Dom PEDRO II.; for not the slightest notice was taken of this undiplomatic endeavor to link Brazil and the United States by the "institution." The least attention to the course of events in Brazil for the last twelve years, or even the perusal of the rhetorical, statistical, romantic, (so far as the glorious future of the South and the "institution" is concerned,) DE BOW would have informed Mr. MEADE that slavery in Brazil has neither, by the Constitution, the laws, nor the desire of her people, any claim to fixedness or of being "deeply rooted." On the contrary, the number of slaves has decreased since 1850 nearly one million. The mild laws of Brazil will, in a score of years, gradually emancipate the remainder.

But the speech of Mr. MEADE has light thrown upon it by subsequent events, and we have no doubt that his efforts, as well as those of others, have had a direct reference to a sympathy with a Southern Confederacy. It is, however, high time that Mr. MEADE be recalled. His son, Lieut. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, Jr., is the only one of the heroic band of Fort Sumter who has deserted the noble flag which they defended, and there is therefore no longer excuse to spare the father for the son. Besides, there are a number of daring and reckless men along the whole Brazilian coast, who, since the overthrow of the Slave-trade, in 1850, have had no employment. Such men might be readily engaged by a Minister inimical at the Court of Rio de Janeiro, and the coffee-laden ships of Brazil, the vessels from around Capes Horn and Good Hope could be most easily attacked by pirates, under the name of privateers, and could easily hide their ill-gotten prizes in the Portuguese-African towns, (only 1,800 miles distant from the Brazilian coast,) or run them into the obscure ports along the Atlantic border of South America.

In addition, we need new treaties, new and more cordial alliances with a large and growing country, whose commerce has such attractions for England, France and Germany, but which as yet has been neglected by our countrymen. We have seen it stated that Hon. THOS. H. NELSON, of Indiana—a lawer of standing and a gentleman who did effective service in the last Presidential campaign, has been offered the mission to Brazil. We hope that he or some other will soon displace a man whose antecedents have made no loyal friend to the Government of the United States. If the Administration does not immediately attend to this important mission, it may rest assured that JEFF. DAVIS has in the present incumbent a worthy representative.

The Future of the South.

The Southern Press is entranced, just now, with the magnificent destiny opening before the Confederate States, when their "revolution" shall have been successfully accomplished. The glory of their future is almost too dazzling for contemplation. Hear what a Georgia paper says:

> "When we shall have achieved our independence, and be no longer tributary to the North, with a monopoly of the cotton culture, and a superabundance of labor that costs us nothing;—with an opening for almost unlimited expansion Southward, who shall measure the prosperity of these States, or calculate their future progress and power? Our system of Slavery, throwing as it does upon the black man all the drudgery of menial employments, all the hardship of labor, will leave scope and verge for the development of the energies of the white man, and bring forth his inward might."

We confess to a great degree of blindness as to the beatitudes of that blissful independence which the Confederate States would have enjoyed had they succeeded in overthrowing the Union. We do not see them in possession of a monopoly of the "cotton culture." The cotton belt extends all round the earth. The plant will flourish in Mexico, in Central and South America, in the West India Islands, in Australia, in Africa and in Asia, and in all these regions labor is as cheap even as the slave labor of the South. The "cotton lords" of Europe have, by this very rebellion, had their eyes opened to the danger of allowing any one nation to possess this "monopoly of the cotton culture," and they are meeting it by prospecting portions of all these regions for its production. Whatever the result of this war may be, we see England and France supplying themselves in the future mainly from these sources, leaving the Southern States to garner the harvest of their wickedness and folly in reduced prices and a limited market for their staple.

We do not discover the "opening for unlimited expansion Southward." We do see a nation bordering the Southern States reduced by its own internal strifes to a state of weakness that would render it an easy prey to a powerful and ambitious neighbor. But that nation, weak as it is, will possess the sympathy of the whole world in a contest to maintain its independence against the propagandism of Slavery,—a sympathy that will manifest itself not in remonstrance alone, but in effective blows in its defence. Besides, the causes which have taken away the strength of Mexico exist in the Southern States, and will one day become as fatally active as they have been in that unhappy Republic. Coupled with the prerogative of rule is the duty of obedience—a duty which the Southern people have never learned. Secession, had it shivered the Union, would have shivered the Confederacy in its turn. The turbulent spirits that trample on the Federal Constitution, will trample on any other that they may form, and before the lapse of a decade of "independence," the Southern States would be clutching each other's throats; what Mexico is, the Southern States would become.

Nor can we see the developments of progress and prosperity to the white man based upon the existence of Slavery, which reveals itself to the vision of the Georgia editor. But we very easily see the monstrous folly of the Southern States in going out of the Union for the preservation of Slavery. The Constitution and the Union have saved Slavery in those States from the united assaults of all Christendom. They have stood, in their material and moral power, an insurmountable wall about the Slave States, protecting them from hostile incursions, from the wild fury of fanaticism and the wilder fury of internal revolt. Reverence for the Constitution seals the lips of millions from the denunciation of Slavery. The duty they owe to that compact and to the Union makes them silent, while their hearts are burning to speak. If this wall shall be thrown down, if the Constitution shall be sponged out and the Union destroyed, if the North shall become secure shelter for the fugitive, what will Slavery be worth in the boasted Confederacy? Every nation in Europe will be ready to throttle it; every tongue in the Free States will denounce and every hand be against it. Execrated by the popular sentiment of the world, and without the support of these Northern millions, their navy and their guns, how long will it be before it will perish beneath the pressure of human detestation? But we see a still more terrible danger in the distance. All the fearful and, indeed, unspeakable horrors of a servile revolt; burning homes; the slaughter of defenceless families; all the deeds, in short, that the bad passions of the slave, stimulated by thirst for vengeance, can inflict upon those who have traditionally wronged them, would sooner or later be visited upon the people, who should thus throw off the only protection they have against the consequences of their own unfortunate system. No matter who might conquer in this ghastly strife. If the white man were the victor, Slavery would be extinguished by the annihilation of the black race. If the negro triumphed, it would be smothered in the blood of the masters.

Such, to our views, would have been the future of the Southern States, if they had proved successful in their treason.

TOO LATE.—The long-promised Convention of delegates from the Border States meets to-day at Frankfort, Ky. At the time the meeting was summoned, eight Slave States were entitled to representation, as still within the Union, and still having to decide whether or not to remain in it. Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, declining to wait for advice on the subject, have already gone over to the rebels. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri remain; but Delaware adheres to her duty; Kentucky has finally declared for neutrality; Maryland and Missouri, overawed by national armies, are unable to act, though perhaps viciously disposed. The Convention, therefore, is of no possible consequence. Few will be present, and those few will be without authority to determine a policy, and without power to put it in action. It is questionable, indeed, whether any delegates will attend, save from Kentucky.

Sympathy Wasted.

The London *Times* thus closes a melancholy article on the subject of the troubles in this country, in which the dissolution of the Union is treated as a fixed and accomplished fact: "That this should be the end of the great American Republic, is a prospect against which every friend of humanity and progress would gladly close his eyes."

Were the writer to visit this country at this time, and see for himself the unanimity and enthusiasm which prevail through all the Free States; were he to comprehend the intense vitality, the energy and patriotism which pervades all classes and all parties; were he to note the immense outpourings of men and money in defence of the institutions of the country, and the mighty sacrifices which all are prepared to make for their preservation; were he permitted to *feel* the influence pervading all the air, of a deep, fixed, unchangeable determination that the Union must and shall at all hazards and every cost, be preserved, we think that his views in relation to the stability of our Government would be changed. He might deplore the melancholy waste of life and treasure that its preservation may occasion; but we are quite sure he would be convinced that the "end of the great American Republic" is not yet. The results of war in these latter generations, between nations whose physical and intellectual status is the same, and whose civilization is on a common level, are determined by the numbers, the weight of armaments, and the wealth of the respective belligerents. "The gods fight on the side of numbers and the weight of metal," was a favorite saying with NAPOLEON, and history proves the truth of the axiom. There are in the nineteen free States over nineteen millions of people, all of whom are loyal—all of whose minds are made up that the Constitution and the Union shall be preserved. There are in the seceded States five millions of free people, all told, and hundreds of thousands of these are at heart loyal to the old flag of the country. Of the Slave States there are four whose loyalty may be counted upon, so far at least as to afford no material aid to secession. The ability to carry on a war is altogether on the side of the loyal States. With four times the population, they possess more than five times the wealth of the rebel States, with arms equally effective and more abundant, and equal knowledge of their use. Behind the five millions of the seceding States are four millions of slaves, who, though peaceable and submissive now, are a continual source of anxiety and alarm. They are a terrible mine beneath the feet of the South, that may explode at any time. They are quiet to-day, but they are human, possessed of human instincts and human passions, and the pent-up wrath of ages of oppression and wrong may burst forth in a consuming fire to-morrow. The people of the South feel and know this, and while they occupy a position of defiance against the Government that would protect them, and gather armies for its overthrow, yet their faces and their fears are turned towards their homes on the plantations, where the patient submission of the slave is the only guarantee of safety.

This being the position of things, however severe the present struggle may be, or however remote its termination, the end cannot be doubtful. Happily in this instance the right is on the side of might. The loyal States are seeking no conquest, no subjugation of a free people, the infliction of no oppression, the perpetration of no wrong. They are arming only for the preservation of institutions the freest—a Government the most benign in the world. They are fighting for the supremacy of a Constitution full of guarantees of freedom—a Constitution framed in part by the South itself, and which the South has sworn to support. The preservation of liberty, of free government, of Christian civilization, and the perpetuation of constitutional right, are the motive power by which the nineteen millions of the North are impelled. The spirit that moves the South is the spirit of Slavery, and the perpetuation and propagandism of that institution is the motive which underlies its treason. The Southern rebellion is not an uprising in favor of freedom, for that the people enjoyed under the Constitution to the verge of license. It is not to secure the rights of the States, for these were in no danger. It is not to secure an equality of representation or influence in the affairs of the Federal Government, for in these respects the preponderance was altogether in favor of the South. But a civilization founded upon free enterprise, free labor, free speech and opinion, and an equality of civil rights in all men, was abhorrent to the turbulent and haughty genius of Slavery, to its arrogance and its pride. The people of the far South, where Slavery is a deep-founded and cherished institution, led away by the metaphysical theories of their leaders, and prompted by a selfishness that would live in luxury and ease upon the unrequited labor of a race, undertook, even at the expense of revolution and the horrors of a civil war, to establish a new civilization based upon Slavery, to build up a new Government and new institutions founded upon the monstrous doctrine that the prosperity and progress of the white man should be secured and perpetuated by the utter and everlasting degradation of the black.

In this age of liberalism, the South will find small sympathy. England, from the necessities of her position, her pressing need of the staples of the South, may seem to look with favor upon the mad project of secession, but the sturdy love of liberty, organic in the British heart, will be with the North. With the popular sentiment of the world, the moral convictions of every civilized nation, the power of numbers, the wealth and weight of armaments, thus overpoweringly against them, the Southern traitors cannot but fail in their wicked and mad conspiracy. Courage they doubtless have, but it will not avail them. It may increase the amount of slaughter, but it cannot change results. Struggle as they may, they will be overcome at last. The "Great American Republic" will be preserved in its integrity, and all its vast proportions, and history, in recording its future progress, will speak of this rebellion only as its first great peril.

SLAVES CONTRABAND OF WAR.—Gen. BUTLER appears to be turning his legal education to good account, in the construction of the law in reference to articles that are contraband of war. Three negroes, having escaped into Fort Monroe, he set them at work on the fortifications, and when demanded by an F. F. V., he replied that they were contraband of war, for the reason that they might be employed by the enemy, for the service to which he had [illegible] them. We believe the General did [illegible] modify his refusal, as to offer to give up the negroes, providing their owner would take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States! All this, upon the Sacred Soil of Virginia! We think the people of the State will find the General a match for them in more ways than one.

Canada and the War.

If the already frightfully plethoric budget of "Questions" be not speedily augmented by another one—the *Canadian Question*—it will be no fault of some of the journals on the other side of the "lines." The Toronto *Leader*, the other day, for example, takes on after this fashion:

> "Suppose the war over—and it must sooner or later come to an end—will the vast bodies of men who have been enrolled as soldiers return all at once to the occupations of ordinary industry? *Is there not danger of marauding expeditions on the frontier, from such bodies of men, whom no Government established at Washington could control?* The signs of the times warn us to be prepared for the worst. In a short time we shall probably have in the Province 50,000 Minie or Enfield rifles—a most important acquisition, no doubt, but not enough. We shall have to do more. Our militia requires to be placed upon a better footing, and the sooner this is set about the better."

Though perhaps seclusion in a darkened room, ice to the head, and the soothing influence of a Dover's powder, would be the fit treatment for the frame of mind indicated in the above passage, we will venture gently to whisper peace to this perturbed spirit. All the marauding expeditions over the frontier which Canada has any chance of seeing, will come in the quite *un*questionable shape of the large army who take the delightful Summer trip down the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the manifold enriching of the Cannie Kanucks. But though this is simply a halucilnation of the wildest kind, there are some aspects of the relations of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, that may be properly considered.

Canada does well to be loyal. For a mere terrestrial world, in which the considerations of profit and loss are supposed to be not without their weight, the relations of Great Britain to Canada are certainly of an almost ideal kind. The mother country is not likely to find a refractory child in her American Province while she continues to pay the expenses of its Government, subsidize its ocean steamers and make the Colonial relations all play and no work.

Meanwhile the Reciprocity Treaty really annexed Canada to the United States—annexed it by the potent ties of material interests. The Canadians are now in the enjoyment of all the advantages of annexation, without its political responsibilities. The beneficial effects that have resulted to Canada from this alliance with the American Republic are, in fact, incalculable. But it is with the great free North and West that she is thus bound up. In constructing the Grand Trunk, which connects the upper Lakes with the Atlantic, it was mainly in the hope of becoming a large competitor in the carrying trade between the West and the seaboard. And in respect of all those subtler ties of social life, political sentiment and sympathy on the great question of Slavery, Canada is, by the powerfulest and most inviolable bonds, connected with the North.

While these things are so, it is difficult, indeed, to believe that the spirit of the Canadians can be other than grossly misrepresented, in such passages as this, from the same journal as we quoted from above:

> "Canada is a part of the British Empire, and no matter what our sympathies may be, we have no right to do anything that would in the remotest degree commit England to one side or the other, in this unfortunate civil war. Nor will any such thing be permitted. *As the Southern Confederacy is, by almost universal admission, sure at last to take its place among the nations of the earth, there is no reason why Canada should give it cause of entertaining bad feelings against us.*"

But indeed it would be quite off the mark to interpret this and the like as other than echoes (with the exaggeration characteristic of provincialism) of the British Press. Yet while there is a *grandiose* air in even the Metropolitan thunderer,—a real lionine roar,—both voice and ears betray this other to be a very different animal.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Assassination of Col. Ellsworth—Effect upon the Northern Mind—Unionism in Alexandria—Traitorous Teachings of the Baltimore Sun, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24, 1861.

The events of last night and this morning, at Alexandria, have produced an unparalleled degree of excitement in this community. The profoundest grief and indignation fills all hearts, on account of the assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH. The general remark is that, although the work of one desperate man, it may cause the destruction of the town, from the uncontrollable fury of the troops, and especially that of the regiment under the command of the late Col. E. It may be hoped that the passions of the moment will not be allowed to overflow in this way, by taking cruel vengeance upon innocent and guilty alike. It will be a nobler revenge to seek out the armed enemy in their strongholds, and conquer them in the names of Law, Liberty and the Constitution. Nothing would be more natural, or more like soldiers acting upon a sudden impulse of exasperated passion, than to glut their revenge upon the town, for the savage outrage of one of its citizens; but it may be hoped that they will yield to the calm reason of the great commander, and the patriotic Administration, which will know how to inflict a far more effective and just retribution for the crime. That crime will arouse the whole North, and patriotic men everywhere, to redoubled efforts for the suppression of the pestilent rebellion, which has been marked by such fruits. Let the blood of ELLSWORTH cry from the ground, not for indiscriminate vengeance upon poor Alexandria, but for the unrelenting overthrow of the traitors who have made war upon the Government. I have reason to believe that a large portion of the Alexandrians are Unionists, and that they have been overawed and constrained to silence, though in sight of the United States Capital, by the presence of armed Secessionists. This is what I have asserted all along in the history of this rebellious enterprise; and without meaning to question the wisdom of the plan of campaign, it cannot be doubted that a large majority of the votes in the counties near Washington would have been given for the Union, if the Government had made a demonstration against the traitors before the election.

That insidious and effective advocate of treason, the Baltimore *Sun*, ought to be reminded that the overt act, which brings down condign punishment, may be perpetrated without actually taking up arms against the United States. To give "aid and comfort" to the enemy is as much an act of treason as levying war. Nothing could be better calculated to nerve the arms of the rebels with courage, to revive their sinking hopes, and to prompt them on to renewed exertions for the overthrow of the Constitution and Government, than to convince them that England and France are coming to their relief; and that those powerful Governments will not "allow our local divisions, our dissensions, our wars even, to interfere with their supplies" of cotton. That I may not be suspected of misrepresenting this traitorous sheet, I quote the following paragraph from its leading editorial of this morning. The *Sun* says:

> "THE WAR.—We must remember, when entering into civil war, that our management of that struggle will be subordinated to the necessities of the great European Powers. We were admitted into the family of nations because we possessed an organized Government. We were able to make profitable treaties of commerce, because our staples were of advantage to the civilized world. We have made these staples essential to human industry, for that industry has everywhere accommodated itself to the supplies we afforded. And so long as these staples can be produced abundantly in our country alone, we may well suppose that we will not be permitted to interfere, for any length of time, with their exportation. It is easy to understand that the prosperity of other countries—their commerce, their very internal peace—all demand that those staples shall be allowed to find ready access to their markets. And we may be assured that our local divisions, our dissensions, our wars even, will not be allowed to interfere with their supplies."

This is the language of insult and of menace. Americans are told that they are no longer free to govern themselves in their own way, but must ask leave of England and France. The editor of the *Sun* is said to be an Englishman, and it is clear that, whatever oaths he may have taken, he is heart and soul the enemy of the Government of the United States, which he insults with this threat of foreign intervention. After a good deal more of this insidious effort to give aid and comfort to the rebels, he winds up with a hypocritical appeal to God to avert the calamity of foreign, in addition to civil war. He exclaims:

> "God grant that the eddying winds of circumstance may not, in some hour, kindle a new flame from that fire which now seems to be driving only southward. Into what an abyss of wretchedness and distress would we fall if the miseries of a foreign war were added to the horrors of that conflict in which we are about to engage."

It is too evident to need proof, that the *Sun*, no less than the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Examiner*, would like nothing so well as a declaration by England and France that they would not tolerate a blockade of the Southern ports, or an attempt to coerce the Southern rebels into obedience.

If it were an obscure country journal, its opinions would be of little consequence. But it emanates from the largest of the Southern cities, and is the most widely circulated newspaper of the South. Its influence is immense, and it is safe to say that it has done more by its insidious advocacy of treason to fan the flame of rebellion, and to encourage the idea that the South would be a unit in resisting the Federel Government, than any other one agency. It is not clear to my mind that the arrest of private individuals, for uttering treasonable sentiments, can be justified while this wholesale utterer of treason is permitted to sow dragon's teeth daily. There is not a battery belonging to the rebels whose fires are so disastrous to the Union as this journal. It should be remembered that the freedom of the Press is not a whit more sacred than the freedom of speech. They must stand or fall together. Neither the one nor the other contemplates the right to proclaim treason. It is always legitimate, in war as well as peace, to criticise the measures of the Administration, point out its blunders, to rebuke its corruptions, and to suggest its true policy. But he who in person, or through the Press, assails the existence of Government itself, is a public enemy, and should be looked after. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Influence of the Overland Mails on the Prosperity of the Territory—Impulse Given to Farming—The War News among the Saints, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The establishment of a daily mail and stages through this city for the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of this vast continent, and the certain concentration of all, or very nearly all, of the overland travel on the Central route, must exercise a very marked influence on the material prosperity of this Territory. And it is highly probable that grain, the principal production here, will be so much in demand as to insure ere long a permanent marke price of not less than $2 per bushel for wheat, and other kinds of grain in proportion. At least, many shrewd and speculating farmers and grain-dealers are counting on such prices and making extensive calculations on such a basis. It is argued that the "signs of the times" indicate a train of circumstances in the near future which will create a large and imperative demand for every kernel of grain that this Territory can spare. The animals, employes and passengers of the mail and stages, and the employes of the telegraph soon to be completed, will all be consumers, but not producers. The civil war, considered here as now completely inaugurated between the North and the South, it is presumed, will impel not only all Eastern Mormons, heretofore dilatory or otherwise, to set their faces steadfastly towards the Salt Lake, but also thousands of the less belligerent inhabitants of "the States" to "flee from the wrath to come," by a hasty exodus through Utah to Nevada or California, in search of that peace which it is supposed will shortly not be found from Maine to Missouri, from Minnesota to Florida. Again, the United States Quartermaster at Fort Crittenden advertises for proposals for supplying that post with 35,000 bushels of oats, corn and barley. This will materially lessen the amount of grain usually floating in the market. Further, it is confidently calculated that when the "civil war" gets into full blast, the people of the States will be so intent on fighting as to find little time or inclination for raising grain, and consequently will be scarcely able to supply their own breadstuffs, to say nothing of furnishing their neighbors with the staff of life. The Pike's Peakers, therefore, will be dependent on Salt Lake for bread, so it is urged; corn, if it be had, must come from the Utah Egypt.

In accordance with these calculations, or, perhaps, as a result of them, extensive tracts of land are being hunted out and taken up for farming purposes. The Weber Valley, east of this and crossed by the mail route, is a favorite place, and the more available portions of that narrow and exalted valley are fast being staked out and claimed. Wheat, oats and barley will grow and flourish finely there, but corn will be very precarious. Excellent land there is, with abundance of wood, water and grass, and extensive coal mines very handy withal.

Another point of farmerial attention just now is "over Jordan," immediately west of this city. There lies an extensive tract of land, hitherto doomed to barrenness, excepting in the production of scattered "bunch-grass," sustained by the Winter's snow, and the Spring and Fall rains.

To render many thousand acres of this barren patch of desert available for arable and meadow purposes, a dam, to bring out the waters of the Jordan, was commenced before the "move South," but, with the exception of a fitful start or two, the work has remained *in statu quo* until the present Spring, when a new impetus has been given to the enterprise. Now, it is confidently anticipated that the dam, in a few weeks, will be in its place, diverting the waters of the scriptural stream for the refreshment of many acres of grain already sown, and many more which will be sown when some of the cautious farmers are certain the thing will work and answer.

On Sunday, in the Tabernacle, occurred a slight deviation from the established mode of procedure. The Deseret *News* extra was read to the congregation, the burden of the news being about the Baltimore riot, on the passage of the Northern troops through that city, and the evacuation and conflagration of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. As might be expected, the preachification turned considerably on the state of things in the East, in "fulfilment of the holy prophets," our speaker facetiously remarking that the North and the South were now arrayed against each other, and each party praying the same Lord to grant them power over their enemies. For the speaker's part he would say, success to both parties, and he hoped the Lord would hear and answer the prayers of each party, with strict impartiality.

In the afternoon, for a few minutes, BRIGHAM was considerably himself again, and he delivered his mind of some hard things against the "enemies of the Saints," anathematizing those unfortunates who would sell their wheat, eggs, and butter to their "enemies." He appeared specially exercised over the alleged fact of the untiring exertions of merchant firms in the city to have B. D. HARRIS appointed Governor of the Territory. BRIGHAM is certainly not prepossessed in favor of Mr. HARRIS.

Recent merchant arrivals from Pike's Peak say that flour sells in the gold region for $9 per hundred. This news rather mars the calculations of certain traders, who have been reckoning on making a little fortune by carrying flour this Summer hence to that country.

The Utah Chief, WHITE EYE, with a score of lodges of his tribe, has come from Uinta Valley, or somewhere in that direction, to the Spanish Fork Indian Farm, which he is said to fancy for a Summer's residence.

JAMES ANDRUS and THOMAS J. DAVIS, mountaineers, have lately arrived from Deer Lodge Valley, in the Flat Head country, on the head waters of the Missouri, four or five hundred miles from this city. They bring some one hundred and fifty head of horses for the purpose of trade. The Winter had been sharp in that section. The Bannack Indians were belligerent; the others peaceable. A considerable amount of settling and farming were being carried on in that region, it being favorable for settlement.

FROM THE GOLD MINES.

The Incoming Emigration—Capital vs. Labor—Apprehensions of Indian Difficulties—Prospect of War—The Gulch Diggings West of the Snowy Range—Milling and Mining—Run of the Rollins Mill—$600 to the Cord of Iron Pyrites—Arrival of Wm. H. Russell, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO TERRITORY, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The vanguard of that great tide of emigration from the States to these mines, has already commenced to reach its destination. Almost daily people are arriving in our midst, who have come here for the purpose of assisting in the development of our vast mineral and rather limited agricultural resources. They are mostly men of capital, who at last have confidence in the richness of our mines, and have come out here to make investments, and secure for their money exceedingly high rates of interest. I have heard of a banker in one of the Northwestern States, who had until quite recently considered Pike's Peak a monstrous humbug; at last, being convinced of the vast and unlimited extent of our valuable mines, has unloosened his purse-strings and invested his money in the purchase of machinery, manufactured in New-York, for the purpose of reducing our quartz rock to a fine, impalpable powder, and the successful saving of the fine particles contained therein.

Until more machinery and capital is brought out here, and made available for the working of our mines, labor will not be required; even now the supply of laborers far exceeds the demand, and consequently many are willing to work for their board, without being able at that low rate to obtain the much desired opportunity of a chance to earn their daily bread. Therefore to all those who must of necessity, upon their arrival here, depend upon daily labor for a livelihood, I would advise to remain where they are until such times as the demand for laborers is much greater than now, and the supply limited. But to those determined to try their fortunes in a gold-mining country, and have the means to travel to the different districts to prospect and look out for the best chances to make their pile, I would advise to come out, but not until after they have performed that duty every patriot owes his country in the hour of danger and greatest need.

Although we are far removed from the active theatre of war, (or preparation therefor,) we are awakened to the evils which threaten the Republic and alive to all the necessities of the hour. Many of our citizens are making preparation for an early departure for the post of duty, to assist our brethren in upholding the flag of our common country. Many more would go, were it not for the apprehensions which exist in our midst of Indian hostilities. Below Denver, on the plains, thousands of red-skins are gathering together, and bent on mischief. Even now they are committing depredations upon the property of the whites, and carrying consternation into the bosom of many a family. They are reported as having murdered some travelers, which has a tendency to create a bitter feeling among our people, in exciting them to arms for the purpose of cleaning them out, and ridding the country of those Indian murderers.

The signal of battle, and the rearing of the standard against the redskins, will be the commencement of a bloody slaughter and their complete annihilation. To kill all, men, women and children is considered the only safe way to war against the Indian tribes that are now hovering on the outskirts of our settlements. They have no respect for treaties, and if permitted to live, they are always committing depredations upon the lives and property of the whites.

The plan of the Texas Rangers is in fact the only and safe one to resort to, in a combat with the wild Indians—show no quarter, destroy them root and branch, and sweep them from the face of the earth. Such a bloody proposition as the above, I am aware will startle many of your kind-hearted readers with horror; but our necessities are of such a nature, and the character of our enemies such as to render this the best and safest way to proceed against them, which every one will consider after a short residence among the Utes, Arrapahoes, and other tribes that inhabit our western prairies. War is a dreadful calamity, repugnant to the generous and humane emotions of the human breast, and a man is indeed unfortunate who is compelled to take up arms against another, and wage war against him; but self-preservation is paramount to all other considerations, and when the necessities of our case require that the sword should be drawn, it should not again be sheathed until the object for which we fight is accomplished, and peace established on a firm and premanent basis.

The news from the gulch diggings, west of the Snowy Range, is very encouraging. Gold is taken out there to a large amount every week, and discoveries of gulches with prospects decidedly rich, are reported almost daily. Claims that could have been purchased last September, during my visit to these mines, for ten dollars, could not now be bought for as many thousands. One young man, formerly from one of the Southern States, has taken out of a claim on the Georgia Gulch, since last November, $10,000, during which time he was not able, on account of the severity of the weather, to work his sluice more than six out of the twenty-four hours. I also know of other instances where parties have done remarkably well in obtaining the precious yellow metal.

In this vicinity, where quartz mining is carried on, the great difficulty has been the extreme scarcity of water during the Winter, which has been the direct and only cause of most of the mills not running, and the comparative small receipts in gold; but now an ample supply of water is provided, and nearly all of the mills are running and doing well. Mr. ROLLINS has a six-stamp mill in the Gold Dirt District; from three cords of pyrites from Gold Dirt Lode took out, first time, $1,275; average $425 to the cord. He then ran the tailings through the second time, and obtained $525 more; average, $175 to the cord. Aggregate amount from three cords iron pyrites, $1,800, or $600 to the cord.

When these iron pyrites were first struck in our lodes, there was no machinery invented whereby the gold could be separated from it, and they were given up as unprofitable. None of the mills were able to save the gold from them, until a gentleman, a Frenchman by birth, residing at Gold Dirt, invented a process whereby much of the precious metal could be procured. He tested his contrivance, and made improvements upon it, until at last his method is considered nearly perfect for the purpose desired. The mode is simple, and has already been given to the public.

Considerable interest in Mr. HOWELL's patent quartz mill has of late been manifested by our mill-men and miners. This invention of a New-York gentleman is destined to be successful in our mines, if the reports of what it has done in the States are correct. The quartz is knocked into smoke by a blow given by arms attached to the machine, upon the same principle as throwing a piece of quartz into the air, and while there have it struck by a cannon ball, traveling at the rate of 25,000 feet per minute. As several of these mills are on the way to this country, and will soon be thoroughly tested, I will defer all further comments until it has been tried.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Ex-Superintendent of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Coach and Pony Express, a gentleman who has done more for that section of country, by his indefatigable enterprise and industry, than any other man, living or dead, arrived at Denver yesterday, from the States. A public dinner will probably be tendered him, and the people will tender him an acknowledgment of their indebtedness for what he has done, in various ways. He intends to remain here a few days, and then depart for the States.

Died, on Sunday last, in Quartz Valley, ALFRED J. PAYNE, aged 29, formerly of Lawrence, Kansas. The deceased, a few weeks ago, inhaled the fumes of mercury while engaged in retorting gold amalgam in an open retort, which is supposed to have produced his death. He died in the greatest agony, but retained his senses to the last. He was a young man of noble qualities of head and heart, and his decease is a severe loss to all who knew him.

Our business men in Denver and the mines have met in public meetings, and adopted the following resolution, and agreed upon the following prices for gold dust, which, in the case of amalgam gold, is a considerable reduction from the price now paid for it:

Resolved, That we, the merchants and business men of Denver, do pledge our sacred honor, that from and after the 10th day of May, A. D., 1861, we will pay out and receive gold dust at the following rates and no other:

Clear Creek	$17 00	Platte River	$20 00
Russell's Gulch	16 00	Tarryall	18 00
Best Retorted Mill	15 00	Blue River	18 00
Common, badly retorted	12 00	Georgia Gulch	16 00
		French Gulch	17 00
Fair Play Gulch	17 00	Humbug Gulch	17 00
Swan River	17 00	Frying Pan Gulch	17 00
Nigger Gulch	17 00	McNulty Gulch	16 00
Kelley's Bar	17 00	California Gulch	16 00

All gulches not mentioned, to range with the above prices. ESSEX.

CHRISTIAN DUTY IN THE CRISIS.

Mr. Beecher's Views as given at the Plymouth Prayer-Meeting—His Feelings concerning Col. Ellsworth's Death.

The Friday evening Prayer-Meetings at Plymouth Church (Brooklyn) are celebrated the land over for their home-like *conversaziones* and the genial interchange of thought and feeling, for the cultivation of which its Pastor is so eminently qualified.

At the last meeting, after some preliminary services, a member stated that while he understood and generally indorsed the views entertained and advanced by Mr. BEECHER, he must confess himself at a loss to understand the feeling of charity and Christian sympathy invariably expressed by the Pastor, when speaking of those who had rebelled against their country, and for whose chastisement no man was more earnestly laboring than Mr. BEECHER himself, who spent his money, his time, his influence, and was even now preparing to send his only son to the war. These things he could not understand, or reconcile; he was sure he had no love for them, but hated them, and he hoped the Pastor would enlighten him, and speak to that point at that time.

It was evident that something rich and instructive was about to follow, and presently, with a peculiar twinkle about the eye, and a characteristic smile of good nature upon his lips, Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

"I have no doubt that the brother feels just as he says he does, and I have no doubt that I do not feel a bit so. When I consider the interests of God's advancing kingdom of justice, and judgment, and mercy, and purity, and truth, and liberty, I think that all the things in the earth are of no value at all in the comparison, and that the earth might melt with fervent heat, the elements dissolve, and the globe vanish away rather than this kingdom should not prevail. "Let God be true, but every man a liar." Let the nations perish, let everything go, but let the eternal treasures of God—truth, liberty, mercy, judgment and purity—be preserved. I feel lifted up to a sovereign height of inspiration when I conceive of the majesty of these treasures, effluent from the heart of God, which he is seeking to embody in our times, in our earth, in this nation. Therefore, when I see justice put down, I feel like a lion of the tribe of Judah. When I see a great moral principle overborne, there are no bounds to my indignation. When I see a great humanity trodden under foot I long to be a champion for it. And when I look on the face of an ignorant, erring, wicked multitude, I think of a great many things beside. For the sake of these great principles I would give my life as quick as I would pour out a glass of water; or, I will do what is harder than that—I will keep it and use it for forty years, if God spares it, increasing its toil every year. I will make any sacrifice, or perform any labor, for the sake of a moral principle. But when I look at the South, other feelings besides those of vengeance are excited in me. Every one of those traitors are as wicked as you think, and more. The Floyds, the Davises, the Toombses, the Rhetts, and all such as they, are more wicked than we know; and yet, the Lord Jesus Christ is the Savior held up for every such one. They are all immortal, they are all like myself pilgrims toward an eternal bourne. And when I think how many ignorant creatures are led by these base men to do wicked things, half of the wickedness of which they do not know, I feel compassion for them, and am sorry for them. If they array themselves against justice, it is necessary that they should be overborne; but not one blow more than is necessary for the defence of the principle assailed should be struck. We are not authorized to inflict vengeance. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." About the use of every single sword and spear and ball needful to assert a divine principle, there should be no squeamishness. I am for war just so far as it is necessary to vindicate a great moral truth. But one particle of violence beyond that is a flagrant treason against the law of love. And I can say to-night that I would go to war with every State in the Southern Confederacy, if called of God to join the army, and would hold them to the conflict till the cause of right was vindicated; and that I could, at the same time, pray for those misguided men as easily as to-night I can pray for my own babes. I am as sorry for them as for any set of men in the world I do not think I utter a prayer on any morning that I do not pray for them, and that God does not see that I have a feeling of tenderness and sorrow toward them. And that is not all. I regard them as citizens yet. I love this whole country; I love it in its past and in its prospective history. God do so to me, and more also, if that hour comes when I do not feel for all of them, misguided though they be, as anxiously as for my own kin and brethren We cannot afford to be very critical with wickedness. I leave these questions with my God, and I say, what force is needful I will lay out for the maintenance of great moral principles; and, on the other hand, I will pray for the misguided men who oppose those principles; and there is not a thing that I can do for them which I will not do as cheerfully as I will eat bread.

Well, I do not know as the brother understands this matter any better now than he did before?

A VOICE.—No, sir!

Mr. BEECHER.—Then I must quote, as applicable to you, "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." After a little practice I think you will begin to discern them spiritually.

A VOICE.—But the trouble is, I do not want to!

Mr. BEECHER.—That is the case with all sinners! They must do what they do not want to. We make our fractious children do what they do not want to; and the Lord will make you. I confess, I think it will be a great while before you will be an apt scholar, but I think you will learn!

Well, there are some difficulties involved in this question. Col ELLSWORTH, who has just been murdered by one of those miscreants of whom you spoke, I well knew. I was thinking of my own sensations when I walked over from New-York, after hearing the sad news. Why, I was forty feet high! I was scared, I grew so fast! I walked so lordly, that every step seemed to have the weight of a mountain; and yet I did not feel the touch of the earth. For one hour, I think, I had enough volume of feeling to have swept away a continent! I was almost frightened at the turbulent and swelling tide within me. And I said, "Suppose my Master should come and say: 'My child, what are you doing with such feelings? Where is my preaching? What are you taking on yourself my supreme attribute for? Vengeance is mine. I will repay,' saith the Lord." Is it not charming how these texts will exorcise the devil? I put that passage on my head as a crown, and I have felt as peaceful as a lamb ever since. And although it was very loose and wicked for that man to murder Col. ELLSWORTH as he did, I can say that had he not expiated his crime, and had the victim been my brother, I could still have forgiven him and prayed for him.

Now, my brethren, I am going to fight this battle straight through from beginning to end, and not lose my Christian feelings neither. I am going to stick close to my Saviour. And, with regard to the past, I am not sorry for one sermon that I have preached among you, or that I have preached during the last twenty years of my life. If the question were put to me to-night, "Are you not sorry when you look back upon your public life and see what you have done to bring about the present issue, for the ground you have taken?" I would say No. I bless God for every word I have spoken, and every influence that I have exerted in that direction. Knowing all that was to be, I would not do over again all that I have done if the same state of things existed; only my little finger should be as heavy as my loins have been.

Now that the time of conflict has come, we must accept it. I mean to go through it, and you shall; and I pray God, that the whole Anointed Church at the North may, bearing the banner of Christ along with the banner of our country. The stars over us shall not be brighter and purer than those that we carry into this very conflict. We have had examples enough to know that in such a desperate case, even as civil war, a man may be a Christian. I thank God that men that have gone into the army from this Church, are praying men. Every day and night there is a prayer-meeting in our camp, and there will be to the end. And I believe that among our soldiers are those who, if they saw the bitterest and most blasphemous of the enemy suffering and dying, would relieve their sufferings by kind offices, and soothe their last moments by comforting words. God grant that it may be so.

Now I think it is a good time to close. What shall we sing?

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

The discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly on the state of the country, continued with unabated interest. A telegram was received from Secretary BATES, stating that in his opinion, and other members of the Cabinet, the best thing the Assembly can do to sustain the Government, is to preserve a unity of the Presbyterian Church, by abstaining from any deliberation on the present troubles.

Dr. WINES offered a series of resolutions in accordance with these views, which were earnestly supported by the Kentuckian delegate and others.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 25.

The brig *Angelo*, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 12th, has arrived. She brings $6,000 in specie.

Minititlan letters say that the gold taken from the waters of the Malatengo diggings is very rich, and that great excitement prevailed in regard to the discovery.

Business was dull.

Texas advices furnish gloomy accounts of the grain crop.

Race in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

Mollie Jackson won the best three mile race, with full weights, that has ever been made in America, at Woodlawn course to-day. Time 5:35½, 5:34¾, 5:28¾.

Sherrod was a good second.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, May 26—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hibernian*, with European dates to the 17th, *via* Londonderry, now due off this Point.

The *Nova Scotian* passed down at 1:30 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRUTAL STABBING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A brutal case of stabbing, which will probably result in death, occurred in the Fourth Ward on Friday night, about 11 o'clock. The occurrence happened at a sailors' boarding-house, kept by Mrs. PENDERGAST, at No. 87 Cherry-street. A Welshman, named HENRY L. JONES, one of the mates of the bark *Genesee*, of Brunswick, Maine, accompanied by a friend, went into the house No. 87, where he had formerly boarded, and after remaining a short time, JOHN SAMUELS, a boarder in the house, also a Welshman, came in somewhat intoxicated. He immediately commenced a conversation with JONES, and was very insolent and threatening. Soon he picked up a pitcher of water, and threw it into JONES' face, and fled. JONES and his friend remained about half an hour, when SAMUELS returned, and procuring a sheath-knife, met JONES in the hall, and assaulted and stabbed him. The knife entered the abdomen on the right side, inflicting a terrible wound, from which the intestines immediately protruded. SAMUELS endeavored to escape, and in his flight dropped the knife, which was picked up by a Mr. HOGAN, who secured the assassin. He was handed over to Roundsman ROBB, and by him conveyed to the Station house in Oak-street. Mr. JONES was immediately attended by Dr. McGINN, who sewed up the wound, and the patient was then removed to the City Hospital. The wound is dangerous, and considered fatal. SAMUELS says that he once sailed under JONES, and was cruelly treated by him. He was not, however, with him on his last voyage. JONES is 33, and SAMUELS 20 years of age.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—Sutler FARREL, of the Park Barracks, has chartered the passenger steamer *Major Anderson*, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, to run daily between the City and Staten Island, Riker's Island, and Fort Schuyler, affording all desirous an opportunity of visiting those places. The steamer made her pioneer trip on Saturday, conveying a large party of guests, who enjoyed themselves very pleasantly.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of One-Hundred-and Sixteenth-street, East River, yesterday. It had apparently been in the water about a week. A pocket-knife and $3 77 in money, were found in his pockets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

BADLY CUT.—PHILIP CARLEY was found on Saturday night, lying on the sidewalk in Elizabeth-street, near Spring, bleeding, and badly wounded. He had received several severe cuts, in a fight, as he says, with some persons whom he did not know. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

MILBANK—KERR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, CHARLES E. MILBANK to LOTTIE A., daughter of John Kerr, Esq., all of this City.

CAMPBELL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 25, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL and Miss HENRIETTA H. SMITH, all of that city.

BALDWIN—HOOKER.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, May 21, at St. Paul's Church, ALBERT BALDWIN, of Newark, N. J., to JENNET P. HOOKER, daughter of Charles Hooker, M. D., of New-Haven.

DIED.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 26, FREDERICK S., youngest son of Jos. F. and Mary A. Brush, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at the house No. 178 Forsyth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Hempstead and Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, Mrs. HANNAH ALLEN, (formerly Mrs Clegg,) late of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on 62d st, near 3d av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, CHARLOTTE, wife of Frederic Bronson, and daughter of the late James L. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 East 14th-st., at 3½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation.

ROUSE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 26, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. ROUSE, aged 84 years.

Her friends, and the friends of Mrs. Cornelia Verbrych, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will take place, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 East 18th-st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

GLENNEY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH GLENNEY, wife of H. P. Glenney, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Old Guard, and the members of the 8th and 14th Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 66 Vandam-st., this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOOK.—On Sunday, May 26, at 7 P. M., after a lingering illness, ANGELINA, daughter of Thomas H. and Anna Mook, aged 17 years.

UDALL.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, May 25, RICHARD UDALL, aged 80 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, L. I., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

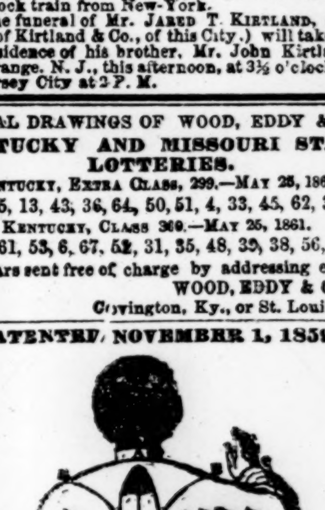
GORDON.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, May 26, LEONARD GORDON, an old and well known merchant of this City, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Lombardy-st., Newark, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-st. dépôt upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ The funeral of Mr. JARED T. KIRTLAND, (late of the firm of Kirtland & Co., of this City,) will take place, at the residence of his brother, Mr. John Kirtland, in North Orange, N. J., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 299.—MAY 25, 1861.
26, 55, 13, 43, 36, 64, 50, 51, 4, 33, 45, 62, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 300.—MAY 25, 1861.
49, 61, 53, 6, 67, 52, 31, 35, 48, 39, 38, 56, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED, NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.

A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be found at the old establishment of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD,
SEVENTH WARD, ATTENTION!!

The citizens of this Ward are requested to meet at Botanic Hall, No 68 East Broadway, THIS EVENING, (Monday, May 27,) for the purpose of organization and enrollment. M. T. HEWIT, Chairman.

JOSEPH P. JARDINE, Secretary.

CHAS. J. JONES.
NORMAN FRANCIS,
J. E. SNODGRASS.
JOSEPH P. JARDINE.
} Ward Committee.

AT A MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITtee of the Judiciary and Bar on the 25th day of May, 1861, it was

Resolved, That as a testimonial of appreciation of the public services of our brother in the legal profession, the late Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, and our regret for his loss, a Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Committee to meet and coöperate with any other Committee of citizens to make arrangements for paying suitable respects to his memory.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the minutes of this Committee, and that a copy, signed by the officers, be published in the newspapers of the City.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the President then appointed Hon. H. Hilton, G. Dean and Richard O'Gorman as such Committee.

MAY 25, 1861. (Signed.)
D. P. INGRAHAM, President.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, No. 534 Broadway, May 26, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO 11.—IN ACCORDANCE with order from Washington, all members of the Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard, (now in the City,) desirous of joining their Regiment, will report at Head-quarters immediately. By order.

Paymaster LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Detailed.

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS, New-York, May 26, 1861.

THE REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK BRITISH Volunteers are ordered to parade on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., on 14th-st., Union-square, at 9 A. M. A full attendance is positively requested.

W. R. McDONALD, Col. Commanding.

WANTED—ONE DRUM AND ONE FIFE MAJOR wanted immediately. Apply at head-quarters Seventeenth Regiment, Park Barracks. This regiment has been mustered into the service of the United States and is waiting marching orders. H. S. LANSING, Colonel.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

UNION GOODS ALL THE RAGE.

37 varieties of Union Pins and Emblems now ready.

16 different designs Union Envelopes and Union note and letter paper.

If you want to buy good scheap send to HEAD-QUARTERS.

Descriptive catalogue of Union goods sent on application. Address J. G. WELLS, cor. Park Row and Beekman-st., New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk, at this office.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Will open at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
ON MONDAY MORNING.
May 27,
A large and magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of all the latest Styles.

Black Silk Circulars at $6, $7 and $8.
Heavy Black Silk Circulars at $7 50 to $10.
Black Silk Basques from $7 25 upwards.

We desire to call special attention to our Cloak and Mantilla Department. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and notice the great difference between our Prices and those of Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON,
New Store, No. 274 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
GENERAL AGENTS
For the
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work,
Have REMOVED TO
No. 259 CANAL-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
JOS. H. [illegible], Recording Sec'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the highest references from both City and country. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS to engage a situation for a trustworthy girl, as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; is very willing and obliging; she can sew neatly and take care of grown children. Wages, $7. Call Monday at No. 55 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 7 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman, who can be well recommended by her present employers, who are going from the City. Call at No. 164 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take a first class waitress' place; is willing and obliging, and has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain family sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room, for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can set her table with good taste and keep her dining room silver in the best order. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKING young woman, honest and sober, wishes a situation in the country. Can cook, make bread, wash and iron, and milk and make butter. Can enter the place right away; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, with six years' City reference from one place, a situation as first class cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; makes bread, biscuit, pies, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, &c.; good disposition and willing; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding house; can act as orderly cook; no objection to the country. Has first-class City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook, in a respectable family, in City or country; understands all kinds of jellies, pastry and game; and most excellent baker of bread. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 160 3d-av., in the third door from 11th-st. and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a private boarding house, or to go to the country. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable women wish to go to the country, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and sewer, where there is a large family of children; have the best City reference. Call at No. 67 West 24th st., near 6th av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 7th-st., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family. No objection to a boarding house. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; best City recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 239 East 13th st., near Avenue B, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to a genteel boarding house; wages $9 city or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO the cooking and washing for a small family. Apply, if well recommended, at No. 153 West 11th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, GENERAL HOUSEKEEPERS, &c., free of charge, at D. E. Moore's first-class servants' Agency, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st. Is at the service, THIS WEEK, of all good employers, who bring this advertisement, without charge for furnishing "help." I have now, waiting for situations, the best selected lot of servants in this City—over 200 nice, tidy, sober, honest capable and industrious girls. A separate room for employers. D. E. MOORE.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do the housework of a private family. She is also a first-rate washer and ironer. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Mott st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with the best of City and country references, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; is perfectly willing to do all in her power to please; wages very moderate. Apply at 378 6th av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED very respectable lady, an experienced housekeeper, who has also practice in teaching the English branches with German and French, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a gentleman's or private family; no objection to go in the country; high salary not so much an object as a respectable, agreeable home; unexceptionable references given. Address for four days Miss S. B., Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has but one child, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; if any of the family is in the habit of returning she is willing to do the cooking; best of City references. Call or address at No. 470 3d av., between 34th and 35th sts., 1st-floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION either in the City or country, for a smart, industrious girl, as good plain cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, particularly neat and well recommended, and will try to please; wages moderate. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman to do the housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would like to go in the country. Call at No 362 Washington-st., corner of North Moore.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE and trusty young woman, a situation as general houseworker, or cook, washer and ironer; can make nice bread, biscuit, pies and cake, milk cows and make butter; is very willing; best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl, who has had much experience, is healthy, and willing to make herself generally useful, desires a place, in City or country, to do general housework; best of reference given. Apply at No 83 West 28th st.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST CLASS NURSE, A PROTestant, who has had many years' experience in the care of children, desires a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply at No. 209 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, and can take charge of a baby from its infancy. Best of City references. In a private family, or has no objections to go to the country with a lady for the Summer as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for three days at No. 106½ East 28th st.

FAMILIES WISHING RESPECTABLE German servants will save time and expense by calling at the German and French Servants' Office, where no other girls than the above named obtain situations. No charge to employers until suited. No. 519 Broome-st. Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 Macdougal st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, experienced American girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as family seamstress and nurse, or as nurse and to do light chamberwork, in the City or country. Call or address E. B., at No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican young girl of respectability, a situation as seamstress and child's nurse; understands all kinds of tailoring; has no objections to going in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 198 East 15th st., corner of 1st-av.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any members have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS FARMER—COOK.—A MAN AND WIFE desires a situation in the country; the man is a thorough farmer, a good family gardener, careful over horses and oxen, can manage either plows, mows and cradles; the wife is an excellent domestic; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a careful driver; is willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition; has good City reference; has no objection to City or country. Address M. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man (single,) a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk cows, cut wood; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., or address J. Q.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a member of the Episcopal Church, a situation in a respectable private family; will be found a first-class man; has lived some years in his last place, and has the highest City reference; has no incumbrance; will go to any part. Address R. H., in the harness store, No. 226 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man a situation; understands green-houses, fruit, flowers, vegetables; can take care of horses; is a good driver and can milk; has lived five years in last place; can be highly recommended verbally, if required. Any gentleman in want of such a man can address B, Box No. 101 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by an experienced industrious man, fully qualified in all branches and details of the business—landscape, gardening, &c., &c., best reference given, address HORTUS AMERICANUS, Messrs. Thorburn's seed store, No 15 John-st, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 226 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by an industrious, competent man in every department of business; 27 years of age, married, no children; not afraid of any kind of work. Address Z. Y. Z., Thorburn's seed store, for three days. Good reference.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN the country, as gardener, by a German married man, who understands vegetable gardening and farming, knows the treatment of flowers, grapes and trees, and is able to take charge of a place. Address for this week, A. S., Box No. 225 Times Office.

AS GARDENER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife on a farm; the man can take charge of a plain garden, and also understand farming in all its branches; the wife can take charge of milk and butter, and can come well recommended by a gentleman in this City whom she has served for nearly two years. Any gentleman wanting such servants will drop a note for P. C., Irvington, New-York, or care of N. Orr & Co., No. 52 John-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young and steady man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; can take full charge of a room; no objection to the country; is a good driver. Address J. M., for two days, at the drug-store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; speaks French, Italian, Spanish, and a little English; can be highly recommended from his last place. Inquire, for two days, at No. 84 East 17th-st.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST RATE PROTESTANT man wants a situation as waiter in a private family. Has the best of recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived several years. Address T. Y. R., No. 693 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer, in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give the best City reference. Address f. M. C., No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, millwright, general mechanic, and fair accountant, desires a situation. References unquestionable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 114 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 14 years of age; an early riser, and of industrious habits. Address A. B. C., Box No 134 Times Office, in the handwriting of the applicant. Salary $100.

A CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR AN Insurance company; three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT OR colored woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. City reference required. Apply at 217 Fifth-av., from 9 to 10.

A FARM SERVANT.—ANY YOUNG ENGLISHman, from 18 to 25 years old, who has been accustomed to take charge of cattle or milk cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's country seat, may hear of steady employment by addressing "COUNTRY," Box No. 2805 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED.—BY O. G. BECKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State to sell A. Richard & Co's combined game and mart, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $5 to $8 a day. Send stamps for return postage.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE CITY AND county for "LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and other popular works; rare inducements offered. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, Harper's Building, Franklin-square, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre, ou pour un enfant. S'adresser au No. 15 West 17th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 560 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 18 Wall st., New York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. S. D. Prime, Editor N. Y. Observer, and A. O. Van Lennep, No 117 Pearl-st., New York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,

J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 489 Hudson-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a useful, reliable person to take charge of one or two children, to instruct them in English, French, &c., and assist in the nursery or housekeeping, will call at No. 109 West 15th st., near 6th-av. Reference of six years.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 28th st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 47 Gold-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,

No. 140 6TH-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.,

Continue to offer

Great BARGAINS in REAL LACES.

Great BARGAINS in LACE SETS.

Great BARGAINS in LACE VEILS,

Great BARGAINS in EMBROIDERY SETS,

Great BARGAINS in FANCY RIBBONS,

Great BARGAINS in PLAIN RIBBONS.

The above Bargains have special reference to a Jobber's Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

And also to an

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF REAL LACES.

Ladies visiting our Store may confidently expect to find Great Bargains.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,

FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,

COMMENCING OF MONDAY, May 20.

The ENTIRE BALANCE of our

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Embracing a very

LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

SILKS,

GRENADINES,

BAREGES,

ORGANDIES, LAWNS,

MOURNING GOODS,

CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,

AND

SUMMER SHAWLS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,

POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES,

FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CALICOES,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,

including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 cents.

400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

200 pieces Printed De Laines, 12½ cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 30 cents per yard.

280 Black and White Small Plaid French Crape, at 25 cents per yard.

500 ORGANDIE ROBES,

from $1 50 to $6 per Robe,

Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

2,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, camieux colors, at 12½ cents per yard.

3,000 yards best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 cents per yard.

8,000 yards Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, 9 cents per yard.

200 pieces Barege Anglais, at 10 cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

100 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 60 to 70 cents per yard; worth $1 25.

1,000 BAREGE ROBES,

AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

500 GRENADINE ROBES,

From $12 to $20 per Robe,

Regular Prices $30 $35 and $50.

100 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS,

At 50 cents per yard—value 75 cents.

50 pieces GRAY, PLAID and CHENE SILKS, (very desirable,) from 65 cents to $1 per yard.

100 pieces GRENADINES, at 40 and 50 cents per yard—original price, $1 and $1 25.

Citizens and Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock, and compare our Prices before purchasing.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway.

$300,000.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,

Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.

The largest and only complete Stock of stylish

SUMMER CLOTHING

to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly

LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!

Now is the time for insects to work destruction. The only sure remedy is

JOHNSON'S PATENT POWDERED COAL TAR.

It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely.

Price: 1 lb boxes, 25 cents; 3 lb boxes, 50 cents; 8 lb boxes, $1. Address or apply to JOHN G. WELLS, corner Park-row and Beekman st., N. Y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BARGAINS!!!

In CLOAKS!

CLOAKS!!

CLOAKS!!!

IN

ALL STYLES!

ALL STYLES!!

ALL STYLES!!!

AND ALL PRICES!

AND ALL PRICES!!

AT CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY.

WM. R. ROBERTS,

Proprietor.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS.

Being determined to convert our Goods

INTO CASH

we have made a further reduction in prices.

REFER TO YOUR

previous bills, and you will find that the ensuing list is at

HALF PRICE.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$0 60
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 15
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	20 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50

ALSO,

ONE HUNDRED

Fancy French China Dinner sets at

POSITIVELY LESS

than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 167 pieces	$46
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 175 pieces	46
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 180 pieces	5[illegible]
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 191 pieces	6[illegible]
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 200 pieces	75

LIKEWISE

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quarts	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 8[illegible]
Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver plated Ice Pitchers	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES

a complete assortment of

IRON-STONE CHINA,

from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire England, at

EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be

ON SALE,

and that the prices are on the average,

NOT ONE CENT

above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our

FRONT WINDOWS,

with the prices attached in

PLAIN FIGURES.

Orders from the Country must inclose the

CASH.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 631 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,

At 25 cents per pair.

1,000 DOZEN GENTS' BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE,

At $2 per dozen.

200 DOZEN GENTS' GAUZE MERINO VESTS,

At 75 cents each.

Also,

500 DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTS' SUMMER GLOVES,

At 25 cents per pair.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

AT $100 AND $150 EACH,

(greatly below their actual value.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, on MONDAY, May 27,

GREAT NOVELTIES IN LOW-PRICED SILKS,

4s. per yard and upwards,

Bought at the recent

LARGE CASH AUCTION SALES.

PONSON'S

HEAVY RICH PATENT BLACK SILKS,

FOR

MANTILLAS AND BASQUES.

A Splendid Assortment just received.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RETAIL.—NO. 377 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, wholesale stock of fancy goods, combs, buttons, brushes, perfumery, stationery, fancy and Palm Leaf fans, jewelry, plated ware, &c. Also, first quality English needles, warranted to give satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer on

MONDAY, APRIL 27,

TWO THOUSAND FANCY BAREGE

SHAWLS,

At the following low prices:

700 at 75 cents, worth $3.

660 at $1 25, worth $4 50.

400 at $2, worth $6.

300 at $3, worth $8.

Grenadine Shawls equally cheap.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

ENTIRELY

NEW STYLES,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER

WEAR,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,

FOR SPRING.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

MATTING, STAIR-CARPETINGS,

&c., &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

LOW PRICES!

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!

ALSO,

LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE JUPE BARREGE ROBES,

Now selling at one-third their cost of importation.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION

In prices, in consequence of CHANGE IN FIRM.

$200,000.

RICH DRY GOODS,

To be sold within one month, at

No. 729 Broadway,

Late JAMES GRAY & CO.

The following very desirable goods will be offered on MONDAY, May 27, at the undermentioned low prices:

100 pieces Rich ORGANDY,

Reduced from 6s. to 2s. per yard.

pieces Rich ORGANDY,

Reduced from 56 cents to 1s. 6d. per yard.

100 Pieces RICH ORGANDY,

REDUCED FROM 30c. to 12½c. per yard.

FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES,

REDUCED FROM $11 to $5.

FLOUNCED ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES at 2.

500 Doz. LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,

REDUCED FROM $5 to 2.

$25 00.

RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At a REDUCTION OF 40 per cent.

H. E. LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway corner Waverley-place.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH AV.

BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.

100 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.

100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.

Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.

Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.

Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c.

CANTON MATTINGS.

100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.

50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.

50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.

50 pieces 6-4 white, extra heavy, 21c. per yard.

C. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS.

AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of

PANEL DECORATIONS,

ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,

CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,

Of moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

At 25 per cent. less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,

No 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT $4 PER PAIR.

RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.

VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.

And a large assortment of

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,

At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

SOLOMON HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,

CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

DRY GOODS AT WAR PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,

Are offering their entire stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES,

With a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At panic prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

We offer at retail, our entire stock of

CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,

At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday May 27 a choice assortment of SILK, CLOTH and GRENADINE MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

Also,

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN

REAL THREAD LACE AND LAMA POINTS AND MANTLES, just received per steamer Persia.

N. B.—MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS made to order at short notice.

BLACK LACES.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS

The balance to be closed out immediately

AT HALF PRICES.

Regular prices, $2, will be sold at $1.

Regular prices, $2 50 will be sold at $1 25.

Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 50.

Regular prices, $4 00, will be sold at $2 00.

Regular prices, $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.

Also, CENTRES and MANTILLAS at similar prices.

P. S.—A new lot of

BLACK THREAD AND PUSHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED.

Together with a full stock of

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

All marked down below

COST OF IMPORTATION.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

late PETER ROBERTS,

No 429 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES.

1,000 DOZEN

SUPERIOR QUALITY PARIS KID GLOVES.

Second only to the celebrated make of "Alexanders,"

AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

PRINTED FOULARDS.

300 PIECES 4-4 FULL CHINTZ, PARIS QUALITY

EXTRA CLOTHS AT 62½ CENTS PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirts at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, from 15 cents. Nice-fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirt supporter and corset combined, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS—SELLING OFF. Fine assortment—made with care by Hand, at No. 1143 Broadway, near 26th-st. The Ladies Ready Made Linen Store.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

OUR POPULAR STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

will be largely replenished with

FRESH AND DESIRABLE STYLES,

On MONDAY, May 27.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

TO LET.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL FAMILY residing in a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, will let the same to a responsible party of adults, unfurnished or partially furnished, reserving three rooms and board with the family for the rent; and to a satisfactory party, a small bonus in addition would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY AND CITY HOUSES TO LET, furnished and unfurnished, in country, at Ravenswood, Spuyten Duyvil, Dobb's Ferry, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Staten Island, with many others. Also, a large number in the City, many of them the finest houses on Murray Hill. For cards to see them, apply to N. O. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO LET.—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City, principally on the west side. They would be let at very low rents, from $300 to $1,500; some of them furnished. Persons in want of houses will call. J. & W. BEEKHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 102 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET.—IN BROOKLYN, THE UPPER PART of the three story brick house No. 258 Pacific-st., near the Atlantic and Court-st. cars; 2d floor, with extension; back stairs; basement; two rooms on 3d floor, or more; plenty of closets; gas and fixtures, water, bath room, everything in order, pleasant yard, for $200.

A NICELY-FURNISHED BASEMENT HOUSE on Murray Hill will be rented for the Summer to a small family for $80 a month, as the owner is going away for the Summer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 817; also the elegant 2d floor (or corner) of No. 819, with 8 front windows; also, the basement and 3d floor of No. 817. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TWO FLOORS TO LET.—NO. 124 EAST 19TH st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—SITUATED in the most pleasant portion of Brooklyn, 1½ miles from Wall-st. Ferry, containing 15 rooms; Ridgewood water, gas and all modern improvements; the same occupying 8 lots of ground, tastefully improved, with lawn, shrubbery, fruit, and kitchen garden; the whole in the most complete order. To an acceptable tenant will be rented, furnished, either for the season or a longer period. Address Box No. 353 Post-office.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED FOR FOUR MONTHS, from June 1, a full size 3 story freestone house, just off of Union-square, furnished elegantly and completely, and embracing every convenience; none but a private family need apply; the situation is one of the most desirable in the City. Rent $200 per month. Address J. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—TO LET UNFURNISHED—A very complete and handsome residence adjoining the residence of the late J. G. King, Esq. Rent $800 per annum to a private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS, A full-sized 4-story first class dwelling-house, in 16th st., near Broadway, completely furnished; rent for 6 months, $1,000, for 12 months $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, a cottage for the Summer, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River, 3½ acres, stable, &c., cheap, to the right parties. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, ON the sea shore, within 18 miles of New-York, two furnished cottages, each containing 14 rooms with stables and ice houses filled with ice attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, AT HARTFORD, CONN. —An elegant house on Lords' Hill, No. 51 Spring st., high and healthy location; very desirable. Rent until 1st October, $400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LUDER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,200 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. HERT, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row. Times Building, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A well built, new, two-story frame just finished, house, containing seven rooms, cellar and basement; house is filled in with brick, tin roof, and piazza in front. Price $1,600. Terms, $1,000 cash balance on mortgage; title is good. Inquire of Mr. LOVETT, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—AS the present is a favorable opportunity to build, the subscriber will sell some valuable unimproved property on Murray Hill and other parts of the City, on a liberal credit, no money will be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., near 4th av., No. 82; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LAWYERS.—A STUDENT AT LAW, WHO can influence a lucrative business, desires to form a connection with some practising Attorney of respectability; the advertiser can supply office if necessary. Address "LEO," Box No. 134 Times Office.

REMOVAL.—THE NEW YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 750 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, of 174 32-95 tons burden, Custom-house measurement; has forward and after cabins and state-rooms on deck; is in good order and fitted for business. Apply on board at the foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. R. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 23 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

TO LET.—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, FURNISHED complete, on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., well known, 20 miles from Saratoga, 10 miles from Lake George; five bedrooms, parlor-saloon and dining room, two kitchens and store-rooms, piazzas, &c.; beautiful grounds, boat-house and boat, barn, ice-house (filled,) fine garden (planted.) Price, for the season or six months, $350. Refer to Augustus F. King, No. 28 West 14th-st.; W. K. Mead, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or to B. C. Butler, Albany.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—IN TARRYTOWN, ON bank of Hudson River, four minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt north, containing nine rooms, pantries, washhouse, woodhouse, well and cistern, fruit, &c., on high ground, beautiful river view. Rent $144 per annum, or for six months. Apply to JAS. BERWICK, Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—TWO TWO-STORY houses—22x26, 20x24—in Westfield, Mass., with eight rooms in each, five to ten minutes' walk from the Academy, State Normal, Town High, and Graded District Schools. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank. Price for sale, $950 and $1,050.

TO LET.—A VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE, FURnished, with a few acres of land. The place is beautifully situated on the East River, perfectly healthful, excellent bathing &c.; about one hour's distance from the City by railway or steamboat. Apply at No. 28 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COTtage, at Hastings, on the Hudson; one of the most beautiful views on the river; to be let to a genteel family at a low rent. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 316 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near depôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOPAC, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and had better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiry deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th-st. References required also.

R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., opposite the depôt, is now open for the reception of boarders. It has beautiful grounds, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, stabling, and everything desirable for a country residence, 18 miles from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 46 Murray-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st 8:30, 11:30, 12, 3:30, 5:10. CHAS. STRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE new and elegant Hotel known as the Clarendon, at Saratoga Springs, will be opened on MONDAY, the 3d of June, 1861, for the reception of boarders.

C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG-BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL.—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company	$50 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co	50 each
10 shares Hanover Insurance Company	50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds. (The above hypothecated.)	
10 shares Guardian Life Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Pacific Bank	50 each
20 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4 AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 18 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good condition; a fine trout pond in front of the house; dwelling-house old-fashioned; barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season; manure or other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No 16 Lafayette place, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., a good variety of INSURANCE STOCKS, BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other miscellaneous SECURITIES, suitable for profitable investments. For full particulars see Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Post. Catalogues can be obtained at the Salesroom. Next regular sale, THURSDAY May 30.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, May 28, at 9½ o'clock A. M., a general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, dinner crockery, glassware, &c.; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, about sixty cooking and parlor stoves, Summer ranges, refrigerators, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, HARNESS, &c.—GEO. COOK will sell on TUESDAY, May 28, at 1 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant six-seat coupé Rockaway, top wagon, Germantown Rockaway, four-seat family wagon, trotting wagon, and several road wagons. Also single and double harness.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, Nos 21 and 23 Mercer-st.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., large and extensive sale of Law Books, Treatise on Civil Law, Criminal Code, &c. Books on exhibition and Catalogues now ready.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn and indorsed by R. J. Lawlor & Co., No. 507, dated Sept. 23, 1860, at eight months, for $2,653, payable at the Park Bank, due May 26. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.

WM. K. LOTHROP, No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST.—A BADGE, NO. 32, ENGINE CO. NO. 3. THE finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 135 Orchard-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AMERICH, No. 728 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door plates.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a small family; an invalid or aged person will find a pleasant home; house with all the modern improvements; breakfast at 6½ o'clock; dinner at 7 o'clock. No. 212 West 30th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a very small private family, in South Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the Fulton Ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms, with dinner at six o'clock; also a suite of parlors to let, with or without board, at No. 5 West Washington-place. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT front room, furnished, adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d-av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boardinghouse-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are airy and cheerful, and terms very moderate.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A FULL suite of rooms, two large and one small, handsomely furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, that has all the modern improvements. Will be let together or separately. Unexceptionable board will be given. Call at No. 25 West 19th st., a few doors west of the 5th av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th-st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class house in 23d-st., near 8th av., will let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, two large front rooms, with smaller rooms connecting, or single rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with full board, or private table if preferred; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, at the Madison-park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, and opposite Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM OR two to let; meals if required; in a small private family; house with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st. Inquire of S. DINGES, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board; also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first class brown stone front house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and good pantry, with board. Dinner at half-past one. Eastern people preferred; references exchanged. Apply at No. 175 East 17th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen, on first and second floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 77 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, to gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home in a private family; terms moderate. Apply to No. 75 Amity st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, at 282 4th st., opposite Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No 5 Bond st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND—Twenty minutes by Greenwood or Bay Ridge cars, to Fulton or South Ferries, in a small family, with large airy house, plenty of ground, fruit, salt water bathing near; would take two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, during the summer months or longer. Good intelligent parties more an object than high price. Partial board, $4 per week. Address, with reference, J. E. GREENWOOD, Brooklyn Post Office, or J. E., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain; terms reasonable; no objection to invalids. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 84 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCATION, at Tremont, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from the City, 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt. Stages also pass the house to meet the Harlem boat and 3d-av. cars. Stabling for horses. Apply at second house above 12th st., Fordham-av., or at the clothing-store No. 259 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER can be had at Mr. RICHMOND'S farm residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile from the dépôt. A carriage will carry passengers to and from the cars. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of Mr. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND—A FEW rooms can now be secured, with board, at the Chestnut Grove House on Simonson-av., Vanderbilt Landing, on favorable terms. Splendid scenery, eight acres of ground and only about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farm-house, ten minutes' walk from Croton Falls dépôt, Westchester County, N. Y. Address BOARD, Box No. 29 Croton Falls Post-office.

A FAMILY, A PARTY OF GROWN PERSONS desiring a pleasant home for the Summer, and willing to pay a liberal price for the sake of being the sole boarders, can hear of a place with a family who have just taken a new house in a picturesque and healthy situation an hour by rail from the City, on addressing S. A. E., Box No 2,030 Post office.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE TABLE, for a family of four (or perhaps nine) persons, on the west bank of the Hudson, between Bull's Ferry and Englewood. Address B. C. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 850 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal st., one door from Mott-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or [illegible] JOHN P. ADRIANCE manufacturer [illegible] warehouse in New-York, No. [illegible]

[illegible] AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON Commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances [illegible] The buildings are first-class [illegible]
[illegible] THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company..$50 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co..........50 each
20 shares Hanover Insurance Company..........50 each
20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..........100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank..........100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(The above hypothecated.)

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876"—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 8, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD,
BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, in the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13. 1861.

MAY 16, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for Directors of the Consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, instant. The polls will be opened at 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL ST.
STOCK CAPITAL..........$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)
SURPLUS..........525,000 00
LIABILITIES..........29,467 35
INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860 .45 per cent.
Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 TO $1,400.—A PHYSICIAN OF LONG and extensive practice in a wealthy neighborhood, being quite out of health, is desirous of meeting with a person of talent to succeed him. He would require his successor to purchase more or less of his furniture, horse wagon, &c. The house and stable would be let at a reasonable rate. Address for information, Mrs. ANN MARTIN, No. 181 4th-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
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SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price,* 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,
Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURE, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, ☞ and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, May 23	3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23	7 A. M.
Friday, May 24	3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24	7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25	3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7 A. M.
Sunday, May 26	8½ A. M.	Saturday, May 25	6½ P. M.
Sunday, May 26	6½ P. M.	Sunday, May 26	3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 28	8 A. M.	Monday, May 27	7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 29	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 28	11½ A. M.
Thursday, May 30	9 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 29	12 M.
Friday, May 31	8 A. M.	Thursday, May 30	12½ P. M.
Saturday, June 1	2½ P. M.	Friday, May 31	1 P. M.
Sunday, June 2	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.
1aw9mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 15,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool..........$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns..........35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30
Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA—PASSAGE.
For sale, two desirable state-rooms, for the passage hence to Liverpool on the 5th June. Apply at the office of THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York:
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily,* at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

THE TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops, having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants, are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestic and male servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. BERNARD CASSERLY General Agent.
Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.
A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.
Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has withdrawn from the firm of MORRIS, CAMPBELL & CO. A. W. HOYT.
JAN. 1, 1861.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
Two years success! The best pump for cisterns, wells, tanks, &c., and for forcing and throwing by hose to great heights and distances. The best protection against fire. Drawings and prices by mail.
JAMES M. EDNEY, Office No. 467½ Broadway.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS OLD FAVORITE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT is the only one in the City that continues to be extensively patronized; a richly-deserved compliment to the ENTERPRISE and LIBERALITY in its MANAGEMENT, and it must be confessed that in the variety and character of its attractions it stands unrivaled. Every species of novelty and wonder that the world produces is to be found here while
THE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS
are of the highest order and most amusing character. This week they embrace that highly patriotic Union Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
and this is the last week of its production here. Also, the BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS and CHARLES the SECOND, Every AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The following living wonders are also to be seen at all hours:
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH THE LION TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 Curiosities, &c.
Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, May 27,
The celebrated eccentric character actor,
Mr. SOTHERN,
Will appear in his extraordinary creations of
DUNDREARY AND SAM,
In Charles Gayler's sequel to the world famed AMERICAN COUSIN; being a comic drama in three acts, and entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
OR
LORD DUNDREARY ABROAD.
The talented artist
Mr. BLAKE, will appear as BINNEY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS (first appearance) as ASA.
This drama has been many weeks in preparation, and will be presented with superb and entirely new scenery, music and mechanical effects.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL,
(Opposite Academy of Music,)
ONE WEEK LONGER.
GEORGE CHRISTY and CHARLEY FOX in new and laughable pieces.
MASTER LEON in a new Cavatina in imitation of Jenny Lind.
ON SATURDAY,
A GRAND MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Admittance 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open in evening at 7. Admittance 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, May 27.
Two brilliant entertainments EACH DAY, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Open half an hour previous.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINIA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. W. DE VRERE, Tenor, will assist at each entertainment.
ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	[illegible]
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	[illegible]
Reserved seats			[illegible]

Schools admitted on liberal terms.
The General rides in his miniature carriage from his hotel to Hope Chapel previous to each entertainment.
ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CARLOTTA PATTI.
The public are respectfully informed that
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will give ONE GRAND CONCERT on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30,
prior to her departure for the West and Canada.
Miss PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by
Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH.
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Signor ETTORE BARILI.
Conductor..........Signor ANTONIO BARILI.
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at the music store of L. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York will hold its Fifty-fifth Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institution, Bloomingdale. Rev. Mr. Booth will read the report, and deliver an address. The children will take part, as usual, in the exercises. Stages will be running every ten minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable, the Anniversary will be postponed to the first fine day. Subscriptions become due at that time.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $120, $185, $225, $260, $300 $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Basson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $1.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons.
Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures; Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
In all styles of cases,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ octaves, $150; 7 octaves $175 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 481 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION,
EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY INVITES proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine-building establishments.
Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.
JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69
SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

3 Gunner; 5 Marine Officers; 3 Masters; 1 Carpenter; 1 Sailmaker; and 40 Midshipmen: total, 160. About 200 altogether, have left the navy. Two of the first names in the Register are still those of South Carolina officers—one Commander-in-Chief of a squadron—who do not contemplate leaving the service of the United States.

The officers and crew of the United States corvette *Macedonia*, which vessel is the only representative of the United States Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, have written home, asking to be permitted to take part in the active operations of the Home Fleet. We understand their activity must exercise itself in the Gulf, as American interests there cannot be left unguarded.

The report of the engineers of the *Mississippi* states that that vessel cannot be ready for sea in a week. She will proceed to the Chesapeake when ready. As the *Minnesota* was waiting for her to attack Sewall's Point, that engagement must be postponed for a few days.

FIVE DAYS WITH THE REBELS.

The Experience of Our Special Correspondent, Who was Arrested at Harper's Ferry as a Spy.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24 1861.

I am afraid that, in former times, I did not sympathize as fully as I ought with Samson, of biblical memory, when treachery in the domestic camp placed him before the military authorities of the Philistines. Recent events, however, in which I have had a personal interest, have brought me to a realizing sense of the critical position of that ancient party, and in the future I intend to make up for my past unsympathetic shortcomings in his behalf.

On the morning of Thursday week, the North-western Virginia Convention at Wheeling, upon which I had been in attendance as correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, having closed its labors, I took my departure on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Baltimore. Many delegates were in the train, also *en route* for their homes, but the number was reduced as the train neared the Alleghanies, and at Cumberland, only the few from Hampshire and Berkley counties were left. At Cumberland we remained over night, and took the 6 o'clock train for Baltimore. Unconscious that I was the subject of any care by the Secessionists, I felt no uneasiness, and was fully impressed with the belief that I should reach Baltimore in the afternoon. Circumstances interfered with my plans. While the train was in motion, near Hancock, about 40 miles west of Harper's Ferry, I was stopped as I was walking forward to the front car, by an interesting young gentleman with an incipient moustache, dressed in a gray shirt, military cap, and a belt ornamented with a portentous-looking revolver. The following dialogue took place:

"You're my prisoner."

"I am?"

"Yes, Sir."

"By whose authority, and on what charge?"

"By the authority of the State of Virginia, and on charge of being JOHN C. UNDERWOOD of the New-York *Tribune*, and of being a Northern spy."

I informed the young gentleman that I should plead guilty, except as to three particulars. 1. That I was not JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. 2. That I was not the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*; and, 3. That I was not a Northern spy.

However, I made no objections to the arrest, and we proceeded on towards Harper's Ferry, where my custodian said he was going to take me. On our way, he informed me that he had two other prisoners, to whom he gave me an introduction, and we three continued together; subsequently, I learned that both my companions in bonds were witnesses against me, and one confessed a great reluctance to being placed in a position unexpectedly as he was, where he should be compelled to state a few unimportant facts, as he believed, which were the basis of the charge which had been preferred.

We arrived at Harper's Ferry; the military conveyed us to the guard-house, where culprit and witnesses were placed among a bevy of roystering rapscallions who had been put in custody for all sorts of offences, from pilfering down to committing assaults and batteries upon an old gentleman named Bourbon.

I was cordially received. Was closely catechized. "What the devil had I been doing?" "Where did I come from?" "Where was I going to?" "Had I got two levies to send out for some whisky?" "Was I possessed of a chew of tobacco?" "What were they going to do with me?" A hundred similar questions were propounded and answered, I do not now recollect how, while a crowd outside had gathered by the windows to see the "Abolition Spy."

In an hour a corporal and two guards took me in custody and marched me up the hill, as a preliminary proceeding, as it subsequently proved, to marching me down again, like the traditional king did once upon a time. The day was hot; a crowd of grown up boys followed us. They increased in numbers as we marched along, and their audible surmises in reference to the undersigned were suggestive, if not consolatory. One said I was an artist of FRANK LESLIE'S, caught making sketches of the fortifications. Another said I was an Abolitionist, caught prowling about the camp. A third, coming nearer the mark, said I was a newspaper reporter; a fourth contended that I was one of JOHN BROWN'S party. Still another concluded that whatever I was I would probably be hung the next morning, which was the main point, and the opinion so frankly expressed was one which did not lighten my spirits.

We arrived at the residence occupied as the Division Head-quarters, nearly a mile distant from the railroad station, and beautifully situated upon the brow of the bold spur upon which the village of Harper's Ferry is built. I was ushered into the presence of Maj. PRESTON, of the Virginia Army, and who was up to his ears in business connected with army supplies, quartering men and the other details of camp life. I was here detained two hours, owing to the witnesses not being brought up with me, and the heat of the day, and the novel position, to say the least, of being a reporter of a New-York Republican journal, and under arrest as a spy by the military authorities of the Secessionists, coupled with an indisposition under which I had been laboring for three days, tended to disturb my equanimity not a little.

At last the witnesses came, and Judges, accusers and accused proceeded to a private room. Upon my inquiring whether I could have counsel, I was informed that I undoubtedly could, but that the present proceeding was to be a preliminary inquiry, to ascertain whether I should be held or discharged.

The witnesses made their statements, but not under oath. Two said that I was the correspondent of the New-York TIMES, and they managed to pronounce my name with tolerable accuracy. A third, who was my deeply sympathizing friend and the reluctant witness against me, eagerly announced that I *was* a spy—that I had been in the State watching the course of the powers that be; telegraphing the movements of the Virginia troops; that I was a Black Republican reporter, and all of which, in his opinion, with one or two falsehoods he uttered, evidenced a case of espionage as malignant as Dogberry's "flat burglary."

I hastily cross-examined each of the witnesses, and I think, with a favorable result to my case. My reluctant and sympathizing friend, who had now shown the cloven foot, toned down the high coloring he had first given in his testimony; and I think that his confession, made in his testimony, that he was a volunteer in the case; that he had contrived my arrest without request and at his own suggestion; had sent a man to Wheeling to find me out and identify and come East with me; had himself got in the cars at Cumberland, purposing to cause my arrest at Harper's Ferry; and, finally, that he concluded to take time by the forelock when the soldier who arrested me chanced to get on the train at Sir John's Run and take me at once—I think that all these facts did not, in the estimation of Col. JACKSON, Col. MASSEY and Major PRESTON, tend to confirm them in the belief that he was a trustworthy witness.

Col. JACKSON, in a rather curt manner, ordered me to be remanded. I inquired what disposition was to be made of my case—whether the proceeding just had was preliminary, or whether it was final, preparatory to judgment. In a dignified manner, he responded that he would have me informed that night; which, in my then excited state of mind, I could only infer meant that I was to know that night whether I was to be executed the next morning, or whether I was to have a trial before a Court Martial, with the aid of counsel.

I confess that a feeling of terror overcame me. I was in the presence of three dignified military officers, under charge of being a spy, and confessedly a reporter of a Northern journal, and confessedly travelling on a route which led through the outposts of an enemy's camp; with not a friend nor an acquaintance upon whom I could call for assistance; with no communication with my friends at a distance by telegraph or mail, except at the option of military authorities inimical to the Government which I hoped to see sustained in the present contest; with a knowledge of the fact that in Courts-Martial a tithe of the testimony requisite to convict a man before a civil tribunal would suffice to hang or shoot him; and, above all, knowing that I was in a camp, protected only by two sentinels, and that an irresponsible mob might in the heat of passion seize me, and the little protection afforded by the military authorities be insufficient to save me from being summarily dealt with. Even the directions given by Major PRESTON, to see that no insult nor indignity be given me, did not reassure me, and when I was conducted back to near the guard-house, it was with a heavy heart, and an alternation of terrible despair at the seeming certainty of being executed and an occasional glimmer of hope that I might yet be released.

After parading a half-hour in front of the guard-house, and being the subject of the gaze of the curious, I was conducted to a small room which had been vacated for me on the second floor of one of the buildings, and was placed under the guard of two sentinels, each armed with a loaded musket and bayonet fixed, and with positive instructions to shoot me if I attempted to escape.

The room was destitute of all furniture. Through the efforts of the officer of the guard, I was at length provided with a blanket and a chair, and this, with a brick for a pillow, sufficed for my accommodation and comfort during my stay at Harper's Ferry.

Through the same gentlemen, too, I succeeded in securing as my counsel ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., one of the leading counselors of the State of Virginia, and his standing as a lawyer, a citizen and a supporter of the secession movement in Virginia, and his efforts in my behalf, did much to bring my case to a favorable consideration before the authorities, and subsequently procure my release.

I remained in a state of fearful uncertainty, until 3 o'clock the next day, when I was visited by Major PRESTON and Mr. HUNTER, and their appearance afforded me a sensible relief. Major PRESTON stated that three charges had been preferred against me. 1, being a spy; 2, levying war against the State of Virginia; and 3, committing a misdemeanor against the State.

He said that the first charge had been dismissed, owing to a want of evidence, and it appearing that I was passing over the road, with no intention of stopping at Harper's Ferry. The second was also dismissed on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to warrant my being holden on the charge. On the third charge, however, he said that I would be handed over to the civil authorities of Jefferson County, and the following day would be conveyed to Charlestown jail.

The prospect of being removed from the custody of a military tribunal was the most gladdening news I had heard, and I rested soundly that night, and awoke refreshed.

At 5 o'clock, a lieutenant, acting as officer of the guard, came to my apartment. He possessed as villainous a face and eye as I ever beheld; and with a gruff voice ordered me out.

I asked him where to? He replied to the guard-house, and I at once took my hat, and was marched thence in the custody of the sentinels. The morning was excessively cold for the season, and in a moment I felt the need of my blanket, which I had left behind. I asked him if he would send for it? Putting his face close to mine, and staring malignantly with his wicked gray eyes, he said he didn't know whether he would or not. In the same strain, he said:

"You're from Massachusetts?"

"No, Sir; from New-York."

"The hell you are! You were from Massachusetts before."

"No, sir. From Missouri, I lived there many years."

"You did! We'll have you shot in half an hour—you Abolitionist son of a ——"

I am glad to say that the instances of such brutes at Harper's Ferry were few. My fellow-prisoners in the guard-house, who, themselves, had been the recipients of his cowardly abuse, being Secessionists, could send back as good as he gave. Amidst confident predictions on their part that he would be killed in the first engagement, and that he had more to fear from the Confederate troops than from the enemy, he slunk away and did not appear again, and at nine o'clock a gentleman superseded him as officer of the guard.

On Sunday at 12 o'clock, I was escorted by a Lieutenant and two privates to the Winchester cars and conveyed to the Charlestown jail, where I was put in the cell where Old JOHN BROWN passed the last days of his life. My companion was a young Kentuckian named MOORE, who in self-defence had shot a comrade in his regiment, and had been sent before the civil authorities for examination. He was discharged by the magistrates twenty-four hours before myself. An idiot boy, of about nineteen years of age, was also in custody, on charge of being a spy, evidenced by his not being able to tell where he lived!

My treatment at Charlestown Jail was as good as it possibly could have been and I remain a prisoner. The Sheriff, Mr. CRANE, the Jailor and his deputy, Mr. STABRY and son, and some of the citizens of the place, did all in their power to make my time pass pleasantly. Mrs. RUTHERFORD, the lady of a citizen, three times each day sent me, by her little son, a nicely-cooked meal. Still, confinement was irksome, and I was impatient for relief. I was unable to learn what law of the State I had violated, and a consultation between Judge PARKER, Mr. LEE, the Commonwealth's Attorney, and the magistrates, did not afford any light upon this point. Without any examination or trial, the following order was issued on the morning of Wednesday, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff:

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT: —— UNDERHILL, having been committed by me, a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, to the jail of said County, and the charges having been inquired into, the Jailor of said County is hereby directed to convey said UNDERHILL, in close custody, to Harper's Ferry, and there discharge him, by seeing that he is duly forwarded in the cars to Baltimore.

Given under my hand, this, the 22d day of May, 1861. J. J. LOCKE, J. P.

At 10½ o'clock I took my departure, under the protection of the Sheriff, and arriving too late at Harper's Ferry for the train, I secured a private conveyance to Frederick, and thence came to this place.

I ought, perhaps, to mention that I paid my counsel a fee, justly due him for his efforts in my behalf. He immediately passed the amount over to the military authorities, to assist in providing for the sick soldiers. Not anticipating such a disposition of the funds, I was not aware that I was laying the proprietors of the TIMES liable to an indictment for treason, by thus "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." I trust, however, that should such a legal calamity overtake them, they may be as successful as I was in getting clear of the grave charge preferred against me.

In conclusion, I can only say, that so long as Harper's Ferry remains in present hands, should the subscriber have occasion to go from Wheeling to Baltimore, and so long as he is connected with a New-York journal, he considers that prudence would dictate that he proceed by way of the North Pole, rather than by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Citizens generally, however, need have no apprehensions on the route, other than the liability of the road being impeded by the Virginia military, unless there be some reason for suspecting that their purpose in selecting the route is antagonistic to the present attitude of Virginia. E. F. U.

GEN. PILLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

Below we give the order of Gen. PILLOW to the Tennessee troops to rendezvous at Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee. He says that *immediate service* demands the early presence of all the volunteers of that State. A glance at the map will reveal the fact that Jackson is a railroad centre, and that a road leads direct from that place to Columbus, Ky., twenty miles below Cairo. Jackson is easily reached by railroad from all parts of the South, and a large force can be speedily concentrated at that point. Here is the order:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }
MEMPHIS, May 16, 1861. }

All organized companies not organized into regiments in the western portion of this State, will rendezvous at an encampment near Jackson, Tenn., on Thursday, 23d inst., where they will be mustered into the service of the State by the Inspector-General, organized into regiments, and put under constant and active source of instruction. Immediate service in the field will demand the presence of all the patriotic volunteers as soon as arms are procured, and the General-in-Chief confidently believes that steps have been taken by the Governor of the State which will enable the State at an early day to place arms in their hands. Let them not be discouraged. Their country's safety demands their services. The Inspector General will select their encampments. Col. J. H. McMAHON will act as Quartermaster and Commissary for this encampment, and provide necessary subsistence, tents and other camp equipage for the troops. All organized companies within the same limits, armed and partly armed, will report by the commanding officer in person to the Major General in command at the earliest practical moment, and will likewise rendezvous at the general encampment. By order of Major General.

GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Commanding Provisional Army of Tennessee.
JAMES D. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF A VERMONT SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 26.

One of the Vermont soldiers named BENJAMIN UNDERWOOD or UNDERHILL, was buried at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

The Border State Convention meets at Frankfort, Monday.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

The First Boston Regiment, Col. COWDIN, has been mustered into the service for three years, and hopes to leave early next week.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN GEN. HARNEY AND GEN. PRICE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

You will, ere this reaches you, have received the news of an arrangement, or, as it is called, a treaty of peace, between Gen. HARNEY, on the part of the United States, and STERLING PRICE, on the part of the State of Missouri, the publication of which caused an intense excitement in our city this morning, and a general outburst of indignation amongst all loyal citizens. Annexed to it appeared in some of the morning papers, another address of Gen. HARNEY to the people of the State of Missouri, intended to cover as much as possible his humiliating position. It will not answer the purpose, however. Gen. HARNEY, always regarded by our most loyal citizens with suspicion, has now taken a step which will cost his reputation dearly, from the odium of which only the adoption, at once, of a bold and decisive course of action can relieve him.

When it became known, on Tuesday, that STERLING PRICE had arrived in the city, for the purpose of having a personal interview with Gen. HARNEY, public curiosity was deeply excited, as to the possible nature of their conversation, and the likely result of the interview. STERLING PRICE, as I mentioned in my last letter, was appointed Major-General of the forces of the Missouri State Militia, under the provisions of the infamous Militia bill, by Gov. JACKSON. This Militia bill had been publicly declared *unconstitutional, and equal, in its treasonable nature, to a Secession ordinance, by* Gen. HARNEY, *one short week ago*, in an address to the people of the State of Missouri. He had condemned it in the severest terms, declared it null and void in all respects; and it was, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose, that he would never treat with an officer, appointed under its provisions. It would, perhaps, have not been unreasonable to expect, that he would have any such officer arrested on a charge of treason, at the first favorable opportunity. But Gen. HARNEY'S notions on such matters are evidently different from those of other people. Perhaps he did not think his publicly expressed declaration of May 14 of any binding force on May 21. At any rate, he received Maj. PRICE with all possible courtesy, and was soon persuaded, by the language of the Major, "that each of them had no other than a common object,—that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, in subordination to the laws of the General and the State Governments."

Gen. HARNEY, now fully convinced that he must have been laboring under a very reprehensible mistake, when he approved the capture of Camp Jackson, suffered two companies of State militia in Potosi to be dispersed, and pronounced the whole State militia, organized under the before-mentioned bill, a body of Secessionists and rebels, could of course not help to utter a full apology, and accordingly he hastened to relieve his conscience by the following shameful avowal:

"Gen. PRICE, *having by commission full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri,* undertakes, with the sanction of the Governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof; and Gen. HARNEY publicly declares that *this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements, which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies, which he most earnestly desires to avoid.*"

To make the *pater peccavi* complete, the prisoners taken by the United States forces at Potosi, and since detained at the Arsenal, were at once discharged. Now, is this not disheartening, is it not almost enough to discourage all the gallant Union men of the State, who have so nobly stood up for the Government? Look at what we have done! In spite of our city being pitched single-handed against the whole State, in spite of the contemptuous refusal of the Governor to furnish the Government with the four regiments demanded of Missouri, in spite of the slowness of the administration to accept our troops, the outwearing temporizing of its counsels, the City of St. Louis alone has raised more than the four regiments required, and these troops now have to go begging in the East for food and clothing. And this uprising of loyalty in our city was by no means a safe game. The people had everything to risk, and nothing to rely upon. It was lucky, very lucky that we have had a Capt. LYON here, or even Camp Jackson would not have been taken. But on the Government we never could place, and never have placed any reliance to help us, should we have been overpowered. Nothing was done for us, everything thrown in our way. When St. Louis took the first step to arise in defence of the Government, she knew that she ran the risk of being totally destroyed by fire or shot,—and she undoubtedly would have been, if the secession party had been as active at first as they are now;—but she never faltered. Her troops broke up the nest of traitors, congregated at Camp Jackson; her troops would cheerfully have gone to Jefferson City and quenched the whole secession movement at one blow, in the source from whence it emanates. Without permission to do this, they have dispersed Secessionists—meetings and camps at Potosi and De Soto. And now all these actions are apologized for, and the Union party, one day ago victorious, is to-day the laughing stock of the rebels! How can it be expected, that under such circumstances, the Union cause can gain friends, can even hold its own against its enemies? Who will still put faith along with affection to a Government that so degrades itself?

From all parts of the State we have news of Union men being compelled to fly for their lives; from all parts of the State we have calls for help from our friends, and to these calls we can only answer with a sigh. At present, it is still worse. We cannot even remain mute to their call. We must tell them: Gen. HARNEY has agreed with Gen. PRICE, not to help you; he "has no occasion and no wish to make military movements, which might create excitement and jealousies;" but go to Gen. PRICE, go to CLAIB. FOX JACKSON; they will undoubtedly help you, with the whole band of rebels and God-forsaken State militia of Jefferson City at their back.

This very afternoon we received a dispatch from St. Joseph, stating that a mob there had taken down by violence the United States flag from the Post-office; threatened the Postmaster's life; and afterwards taken down another flag from the Turners' Hall. How long are such outrages to be submitted to? There are sufficient troops here, to inaugurate peace in every nook and corner of the State; if not, we can raise them at any moment's notice, if Government will only accept them, and adopt an energetic course of action.

This temporizing, these unceasing attempts to make compromises, when compromises have long ago ceased to sound even respectable, is more destructive than the loss of a first battle would be. It disheartens the Union men, and causes the enemy to look upon us with contempt. If Gen. HARNEY trusted to the sincerity of Gov. JACKSON, in whose hands STERLING PRICE was but the tool, he will find out that he has been dreadfully mistaken. JACKSON may have been cowed ever so much—he may have uttered ever so many piteous whines; at the first opportunity he will throw off the mask again and show that he has been all the while plotting underhand with JEFF. DAVIS. Even supposing he should disperse the troops now at Jefferson City, and numbering nearly 3,000, they can be easily sent to Memphis, if such are JEFF. DAVIS' instructions, as the most of the Camp Jackson troops were who were discharged from the Arsenal a week ago last Saturday. Or, if JEFF. DAVIS thinks better, they can be held in readiness on the southern border of Missouri, to join any troops the wily traitor may throw into our State by way of Tennessee, Arkansas or Kentucky, which last State is, perhaps, the most dangerous of all, being in possession of a Governor the very counterpart of JACKSON. In Kentucky, MAGOFFIN acts the same *rôle* JACKSON does in Missouri. There, as here, the State Guards have sworn no allegiance to the General Government. There, as here, all State movements are dictated by the rebel chief of Montgomery.

In utter darkness as to the plans of the General Government, we look in vain for one streak of light to renew the hope, fast fading from our hearts. A suspense, as the people of the United States have suffered since the 4th day of March, with the single interruption of the President's first proclamation, would crush almost any nation to the ground. The bold stand of the TIMES, its advocacy of swift action and the most energetic measures, has won it the esteem and confidence of the whole people. May its influence not be lost upon a Government, which, should it fail, can never throw the blame of the failure on the people, or on the Press.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Letters received in Brooklyn from members of the Fourteenth Regiment represent the men to be "in excellent health and good spirits, and in good fighting order." The oath of allegiance was administered to the Regiment, on Thursday, by Gen. McDOWELL. With the exception of about fourteen, chiefly of Companies E and F, the troops were sworn in for the war. Mr. WM. C. BOOTH, of Col. WOOD'S Staff, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning. He says the troops are in the best condition. There is no truth in the report that Col. WOOD contemplates returning home shortly. Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. ADAMS, formed at the Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and marched to Fourteenth-street, New-York, for inspection with other regiments of that City.

NAVAL BARRACKS.

On Saturday afternoon the Brooklyn Phalanx was examined by the Defense Committee, passed, and granted one week from date in which to recruit for 300 additional members. After the dismissal from parade, the several companies departed to their various rendezvous, with the exception of the Flushing Company, of which some 20 members missed the last boat. While in this predicament Adjutant BEECHER, son of Rev. Mr. BEECHER, met them, and having ascertained their trouble, insisted upon taking one and all to his father's house, where a bountiful supper was provided for them, beds were furnished, lodging given, and yesterday, after beginning the day with a substantial meal, they were invited to the pastor's pew, or as near as they could get to it.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE GOOD-BYE TO STATEN ISLAND—MARCH UP BROADWAY—INSPECTION BY GEN. DIX AND MAJOR HUBBELL—INTRODUCTION TO AND PRESENTATIONS BY LADIES—FINAL PARADE AND EMBARKATION.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, Col. ALLEN commanding, positively got away on Monday without further disappointment. Several times they have been under orders for immediate departure, only to have their hopes of quickly seeing service, dashed by a countermand at the last moment—strangled by some unexpected coil of pestilent red-tape. But their eager anxiety to be fairly in arms is at last accomplished, and by this morning they are bounding on their way to Fort Monroe in the good steamship *State of Georgia.*

From an early hour the whole regiment gave itself to the business of packing and preparation, their labors being materially interfered with, after midday, by the arrivals of great crowds of friends and relatives; and then came the saddest part of all the duty they will ever have to perform—the leave-taking with mothers and sisters and sweethearts, who clung to them up to the last moment, (as people always do) making the final separation all the harder for each minute they prolonged the luxury of mutual sorrow.

The start from Staten Island was to have been made at 2 o'clock; but it was past 4 before the men were mustered on the ferry boat, and 5 when they reached the Battery. They marched up Broadway in fine style, occupying the whole street, which on either side was lined by an immense assemblage, that cheered and shouted, and did the best they could to keep the soldiers' spirits up and bid them good speed upon the uncertain enterprise in which they were hurrying to engage. It was a tedious and trying march, for the day was sultry and the sun shone fiercely, whilst the men were hotly clothed in full costume—thick gray jackets and pantaloons, and heavy overcoats. If the constant exercise in which they have been drilled at their encampment, had not worked them down to pedestrian and prize fighting condition, perspiration must have told a dreadful tale upon them. The ordinary citizen, exposed to half as terrible an ordeal, would have left little more than a rivulet of melted humanity, to have spoken the history of his passage up the street.

At the Astor House the Regiment was halted and put through a regular formal inspection by Gen. DIX and Major HUBBELL, of the United States Army. The inspection finished, Gen. DIX complimented Col. ALLEN on the appearance of his men, whereupon the commissioned and non-commissioned officers were drawn up in a circle around their commander, and there was read to them a letter in which the signers—Mrs. Arabella P. Mott, of No. 209 Tenth-street, Mrs. Eleanor F. Strong, of No. 38 East Twenty-second-street, Mrs. Ella Coles, of No. 2?8 Fifth-avenue, and Mrs. Mary Benkhard, of No. 91 Fifth-avenue—pledged themselves to supply all garments wanted, in the present or in the future, by any of the men. Then the officers were invited into an apartment of the Astor House, where they were introduced by Dr. MOTT to their prospective benefactresses, and where the ladies there and then fastened on their manly chests rosettes and similar devices, enjoining them at the same time to valor and good conduct, and promising hearty sympathy with all their glorious achievements whilst away, tears for such of them as should fail, and kindly smiles for every one that was so fortunate as to return victorious. Col. ALLEN responded in a few appropriate words, and Major TURNER also made a patriotic and impulsive speech. The Regiment then re-formed, and continued its march up Broadway and Canal-street to the dock, where lay the *State of Georgia*, on to which they passed as expeditiously as possible, glad to seek even the rest a troop-ship affords, after the arduous days' work they had been called upon to undergo.

The First Regiment of Volunteers left the City near eight hundred strong—a splendid-looking lot of young fellows, full of life and energy and muscle, desirous of nothing so much as a chance to meet the enemy and do their part towards crushing treason and rebellion.

Subjoined is the official roster of the Regiment:

Wm. H. Allen, Colonel;
Garrett Dyckman, Lieutenant-Colonel
James M. Turner, Major;
Walter Scott, Adjutant;
J. Lawrence Hicks, M. D., Surgeon;
John Howe, M. D., Surgeon's Mate;
Robt. S. Wormsley, Quartermaster.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Benjamin Page, Sergeant-Major.
James C. Briscoe, Color Sergeant.
Robert B. Montgomery, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
James Murray, Officers' Mess Steward.
John S. Brush, Right General Guide.
Richard J. Perry, Drum-Major.
Richard Willis, Fife-Major.

Company A—Captain, Leon Barnard; First-Lieutenant, John C. Campbell; Second-Lieutenant, N. S. Marcemus.

Company B—Captain, James Clancy; First-Lieutenant, George W. Duncan; Second-Lieutenant, Wm. T. Allen.

Company C—Captain, Wm. L. Coles; First Lieutenant, James C. Shaw; Second Lieutenant, David E. Carpenter.

Company D—Captain, Henry M. Burleigh; First Lieutenant, Chas. Ingersoll; Second Lieutenant, John C. Horton.

Company E—Captain, Timothy Waters; First Lieutenant, Jos. Yeomans; Second Lieutenant, Henry E. Ayers.

Company F—Captain, David Tuomey; First Lieutenant, Jas. F. Hyde; Second Lieutenant Jas. Dolan.

Company G—Captain, Wm. H. Underhill; First-Lieutenant, Geo. S. Melville; Second-Lieutenant, Henry S. Hetherington.

Company H—Captain, Jas. H. Brennan; First-Lieutenant, N. C. Hamilton; Second-Lieutenant, C. M. Martin.

Company J—Capt. Ole P. Balling; First-Lieut. Christian T. Christiansen; Second Lieut. Alfred Furberg. Company K—Capt. Winer Bjng; First-Lieut. Nicholas Groubeck; Second-Lieut. John Allen.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The first regiment from the Granite State arrived here yesterday morning. It left Norwich in two detachments, (on the steamers *Commodore* and *Connecticut*;) the first arrived at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 9, the second a little after 10 o'clock. The sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City met at 7 o'clock A. M. at the Brandreth House, in order to form a Committee to welcome the regiment on its arrival. A. A. PETERSON, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. P. MARCH Secretary. After passing some resolutions, the meeting, numbering nearly five hundred, was addressed by H. H. PERKINS, Esq., Judge PEABODY, and others. They also joined in singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee;" "The Star Spangled Banner," and the "Old Hundred." When the regiment landed, after being welcomed by the Committee, it marched down Canal-street to the Brandreth House, where it halted. Judge B. W. BONNEY, on behalf of the sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City, presented to the regiment a handsome American flag, splendidly bordered with gold fringe, and with heavy golden tassels. Judge BONNEY said:

COL. TAPPAN—SOLDIERS: Your fellow-citizens of New-Hampshire, resident in the City of New-York, desire to welcome you and your command on your passage to the field of duty. Whenever Liberty has been assailed, the sons of New-Hampshire have always been ready to defend it; and now that the Constitution is assailed they are equally ready. We, of the Granite State, now present, desire to present to you this banner, and in so doing we have no occasion to repeat that memorable order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.]

Col. TAPPAN in reply said:

GENTLEMEN, SONS OF THE GRANITE STATE! I have no words to express to you how deeply both myself and my command feel the kindness you have shown to us. We feel it the more having so lately left our homes, and all the ties we hold most dear. On behalf of this regiment, I accept this beautiful flag. You can rest assured that its fair fame will never be sullied; as long as a man can rally round it they will defend it to the last, and God willing, as far as this regiment is concerned it shall never be dishonored. [Immense cheering.]

The flag was then handed to the Colonel, who then handed it to the regiment. The men were then marched to the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, where the majority breakfasted.

WM. B. DINSMORE, Esq., of Adams' Express, invited one company to breakfast at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the LELANDS, of the Metropolitan, gave another company a good dinner.

This regiment is about 785 strong, and is fully equipped and ready for active service. It has fifteen baggage wagons and one hospital carriage; seventy-four horses, with ample forage and thirty days' rations for the men. Attached to each company are four nurses, making in all forty nurses to the regiment. At 6 30 P. M., Col. TAPPAN and his command left the city; taking a special train at the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, they started, amidst the cheers of the spectators, for Washington. The following are the officers of the First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers:

Colonel—Mason W. Tappan.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas J. Whipple.
Major—Aaron F. Stevens.
Adjutant—E. Q. Fellows.
Quartermaster—Bachelder.
Chaplain—Rev. M. Abbott.
Surgeon—A. B. Crosh.
Assistant Surgeon—H. C. Shaw.
Staff-Secretary—Charles I. Brown.
Sergeant-Major—G. J. Sawyer.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Albert Snell.
Fife-Major—Francis H. Pike.
Drum-Major—Wm. Carr.
Paymaster—Moses K. Hazleton.

Company A.—Captain, Louis Bell; First Lieutenant G. H. Colbath; Second Lieutenant, O. M. Clark.

Company B.—Captain, D. A. Kinsing; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Sawyer; Second Lieutenant, J. G. Wallace.

Company C.—Captain, J. L. Kelly; First Lieutenant, V. B. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Gaumson.

Company D.—Captain, J. M. L. Barton; First Lieutenant, E. Mettleton; Second Lieutenant, Dexter Reed.

Company E—Captain, C. F. Greenleaf; First Lieutenant, W. L. Greely; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Trompson.

Company F.—Captain, A. S. Edgerly; First Lieutenant, C. W. Hanley; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Drummer.

Company G—Captain, A. J. Sargent; First Lieutenant, H. T. H. Pierce.

Company H—Captain, J. D. Drew; First Lieutenant, J. M. Clough; Second Lieutenant, J. Drew.

Company J.—Captain, E. C. Sturtivant; First Lieutenant, H. W. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Goss.

Company K.—Captain, G. E. Sleeper; First Lieutenant E. Q. Fellows; Second Lieutenant, H. O. Dudley.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INSPECTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia, which now musters its full complement of men, and is on the tenter hooks of anxiety to get away, had a grand parade and inspection on Saturday afternoon. They did not turn out with the volunteers and regular militia regiments that showed on Fourteenth street, but held a special review in Washington Parade-ground, where the Union Defence Committee had appointed to meet them, and once more convince themselves of the Regiment's remarkable efficiency. That the Ninth is one of the most magnificent bodies New-York will be likely to send to the wars, is a great and uncontrovertible fact. It is composed almost entirely of young and stalwart Americans, most of whom have given up good situations, profitable trades, and paying mechanical employments, in their enthusiastic ardor to serve their country's cause against the common enemy of traitorous insurrection. They have been ready and eager to be called into immediate action for goodness knows how long; and have, on several occasions, actually been under marching orders, always, however, to be eventually disappointed and relegated, in vexation and disgust, to their respective company head-quarters. The regiment is superbly drilled, thoroughly equipped, and ought to be used as soon as possible.

Muster for inspection took place at 2 o'clock, and the men marched down, by companies, to Washington-square. The Union Defence Committee arrived on the ground about an hour afterwards, the inspection was thoroughly gone through with, and proved so satisfactory that Gen DIX had to promise that the regiment should positively be forwarded to the seat of war on Monday, at which announcement the men were as much delighted as ever bridegroom was at his approaching nuptials. At the end of inspection the line of march was taken from the Square, up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and back again the same way. As a show drill, scarcely anything has been done better by any of our crack militia corps, than was this parade of the Ninth. The men were dressed in fatigue uniform—blue short jacket, blue pantaloons, with broad red stripe down the outside of the leg, and fatigue cap, similarly faced. They were in the best of humor after dismissal, at the prospect of so soon achieving the consummation of departure, for which they have so long devoutly prayed.

The following is the General Orders issued for the guidance of the regiment to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, }
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This regiment will march for Washington on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst. Members of the command are hereby directed to assemble at their respective armories (without arms) in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks packed and overcoat rolled thereon, haversacks, canteens, &c., and blankets folded under the outside straps of knapsack, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

The regimental line will be formed at 3 o'clock precisely, on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway.

Officers will carry their overcoats slung. The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to Adjutant COPPINGER on the ground, at ten minutes before 3.

All company and officers' baggage must be delivered at the regimental head-quarters, No. 71 University-place, corner of Thirteenth-street, before 12 M. on Monday.

First Sergeants are directed to inspect the kit of every man in their respective commands, and report to the Adjutant on the ground, with their companies, at 10 minutes before 3 P. M.

By order of Col. J. W. STILES.
J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant.

THE PALACE GARDEN ENCAMPMENT.

The German Rifle Regiment had a pleasant time yesterday. Nearly the whole day was allowed them, in which to receive visits from their friends, large numbers of whom crowded the building and adjoining grounds. Plenty of lager bier was on hand, and the men were for a time released from the restraints of severe discipline, to an extent that they seemed able to appreciate and properly enjoy. There was just sufficient squad drill carried on to keep the men well up to their proper pitch of practice. This regiment, though in splendid condition and training, is not yet fully equipped. The officers hope to have it so in a day or two, and to receive marching orders in the course of this week.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, from Albany, now quartered on the Battery, have some prospect of getting off by Thursday. They are a strong, healthy-looking lot of young men, in a good state of discipline and drill, and only want the balance of their proper equipments to be ready for active service at an hour's notice. They had religious exercises yesterday morning, and spent most of the day in rest and relaxation. They do not have the company of so many friends on Sundays as the City regiments that have been quartered in the same camp.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. PRATT'S Regiment, Col. LANSING'S Westchester Chasseurs and the Polish Legion, in barracks at the Park, are none of them in a sufficient state of forwardness to be called for just at present. They will fill up, though, rapidly under the pressure of immediate necessity for their services. The turning of the Park fountain into a colossal bath has been a source of unbounded delight to the men. They are permitted to enjoy this aqueous refreshment by ticket, and most of them avail themselves of every opportunity that they can get to secure the needful document.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The officers of this Regiment, now mustered into service, and known as the Thirty-second, have passed the following resolutions:

CAMP YATES, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY SECOND }
REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS., May 21, 1861. }

At a meeting of the Board of Officers holden at the newly-appointed Barracks of the Thirty-second Regiment at New-Dorp, Staten Island, on the 23d inst., the following Resolution was offered by Capt. FISH, of Company E, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the uniform kindness and courtesy which has been extended to this Regiment by Brig.-Gen. YATES, the name to be given and hereafter designated to this Camp, shall be "Camp Yates." And be it also

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Gen. YATES, with a request for permission to make such use of his name.

E. SPARROW PURDY, Sec'y of the Board.

DR. CHAPIN IN THE CAMP.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached in the large tent encampment of the Anderson Zouaves, situate in Union-square, yesterday morning. He spoke from the text "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, (2d Epistle to Timothy, chap. II. v. 3) Our eloquent Universalist divine was listened to by a large and devoutly-impressed assemblage. He expatiated in warm and vigorous language on the duties, the trials and the hardships of a soldier's occupation, and on the rewards and glories of a faithful soldier's services; and exhorted such of them as had devoted themselves to military life to fight the good fight manfully, being steadfast to the end.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment took up its position between Seventh and Eighth avenues. One company only appeared in uniform, which is blue, with red facings, and is exactly the same as that worn by the Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia. Six hundred and four men paraded yesterday, and were inspected; two hundred more men from the interior of the State will arrive to-day, and join this regiment. The flank company is composed of Zouaves, and is commanded by Capt. FOSTER. The regiment will be armed with the Enfield rifle, and will go into quarters at an early date. Subjoined is a list of the officers already elected:

J. S. Cocks, Colonel; W. B. Olmstead, Major; J. W. Eagan, Quartermaster; R. H. Shannon, Commissary. Company A—Capt. Stemlear. Company B—Capt. Marion H. Croft, First Lieut. J. Warner, Second Lieut. Henry J. Strait. Company C—Capt. H. E. Gotleb, First Lieut. John Q. Adams, Second Lieut R. G. Hill. Company D—Capt. E. Smack, First Lieut. Wilkes, Second Lieut. G. Jones. Company E—Capt. Wray. Company F—Capt. Yesner First Lieut. E. B. Cox. Company G—Capt. Frank T. Foster. Company H—Capt. Nuger, First Lieut. Charles H. Stone, Second Lieut. Raphael. Company I—Capt. H. D. Rue.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment is rapidly progressing towards completion. It will be one from which much shall be expected, as the greatest care is taken in the selection of both officers and men. Moral and physical acquirements are the two most essential elements. Such a regiment should be encouraged. The Colonel says that he has not as yet sought the aid which he now requires. Any person able and willing to aid the regiment, can send their donations to either of the following named gentlemen: B. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison-avenue; W. H. Scoville, No. 36 Park-row; Dr. J. H. Thompson, No. 211 West Twenty-third street; A. H. Allen, No. 111 Nassau-street; Smith M. Coope, No. 135 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Col. R. D. Goodwin, No. 8 Beekman-street.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

Col. ANDREW SHEEHAN, of the Empire City Regiment, returned from Washington on Saturday, after having had a highly satisfactory interview with the President, in the course of which Mr. LINCOLN said that the class of men of which Col. SHEEHAN'S command is composed was the sort most wanted for the opening work of the campaign. Mr. LINCOLN likewise stated that he had contracted with the Union Defence Committee for fourteen Regiments, which they had represented as all ready. In a lapse of ten days, however, only one Regiment had actually been sent on. Col. SHEEHAN'S men have been, since the 20th inst., supported out of the officers' own pockets. They were offered quarters, but no rations, and one or two companies even had uniforms given them, after which it was suggested that they disband, thus wasting the clothes. The Colonel declares, if they are not called into service pretty soon, the Empire City boys really will have to disband.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW'S grand patriotic concert, on Saturday night, was one of the best successes that the good cause has yet had in the way of amusements. The Academy was crowded with a fashionable audience; the artists were in good condition, and a long programme was interpreted in a perfectly admirable manner. All the patriotic pieces were given with great effect, owing in a large measure to the coöperation of the numerous members of the Harmonia Society, and the labor and pains bestowed on them by Mr. BRISTOW. A great success has certainly been achieved, and a large sum will be added to the Volunteer Fund. Every one was so well satisfied that the concert might even be repeated.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—Mr. Herman and lady, Mrs. Mottram, T. T. Mottram, J. Mottram, F. H. Mottram, Wm. F. Mottram, P. E. Mottram, A. A. Mottram.

In schr. Adelia Kelly, from Jacmel—J. W. Smallidge, M. Berry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 21 | Moon rises..10 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 01 | Gov. Island..10 50 | Hell Gate...12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 26.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Kittridge, Fort Pickens, Pensacola May 14, via off Tortugas and Key West. The P. encountered a gale of extraordinary severity from N. E., in lat. 32 38, lon. 77 24, which lasted 60 hours, accompanied with a very heavy sea, in the height of which was to for 36 hours.

U. S. steam transport Oshawba, Baker, Washington, D. C. May 24.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Bunker Hill, (of Boston,) Lunt, Callao 112 ds., with guano to master. April 1, lat. 22 S., lon. 38 48 W., spoke ship Flying Fish, Foster, hence for San Francisco, 36 days out—reported light winds, having been 13 ds. from the line.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Tapscott & Co. May 19, lat. 38 44, lon. 57 30, fell in with wreck of brig War Eagle, (before reported.)

Ship Heyn (Ham.,) ——, Havana. Was towed to city by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Bark Radiant, (of Boston,) Taylor, Palermo 56 ds., passed Gibraltar April 11 with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Has been within 200 miles of New-York for the last 8 ds.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Cole, Palermo 45 ds., passed Gibraltar April 18, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Reporter, Ginn, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c. to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig G. M. Johnston, (Br.,) Lynch, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Boome & Dinwiddie.

Brig Trindelen, Taylor, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) Ward, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Ralph Post, Rowley, Key West 12 ds., with ice (returned cargo) to master; was from Boston bound to New-Orleans, but concluded to return in consequence of the blockade.

Schr. Crenshaw, Winter, Richmond 7 ds., with tobacco; was taken at Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade; was brought to this port by Mr. Hunter, of the U. S. frigate Minnesota.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, (of Harwich,) Kelly, Jacmel May 8, with logwood and coffee to R. Thackeray. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Helene Christiane, (Han.,) Luers, Newcastle 107 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Jr., (of Greenwich, R. I.,) Sippie, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Albert Treat, (of Frankfort,) Bowden, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Julia Maine, (of Boston,) Preston, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Leonidia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Pickens, Freetown, Mass., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Hunter, Rockett, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Jane, Murphy, Port Ewen, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Ann Flower, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Sloop Speaker, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stonington.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Harman, Jacksonville, with yellow pine for Boston.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Providence, for Phila.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Crowell, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Nicanor, Barker, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Bush, George's Banks 4 ds., halibut.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W., light; sunset S. W.

BELOW—Ship Liverpool, Kearney, from London; a Hamburg ship, and one other ship, two barks one brig. Ship J. H. Ryerson, from Liverpool; by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Sailed.

Ships Good Hope, for Liverpool; John Haven, do.; Dr. Barth (Ham.,) Hamburg; Nicolena, (Aus.,) Cork. Barks Southerner, Manzanillo; Aventade, Dublin; Lina and Fritz, (Prus.) Queenstown; Wm. Harper, do.; Atlantic (Brem.,) Bremen; Cariolan, (Brem.) do. Brigs Penguin, (Br.,) Bermuda; Will o' the Wisp, (Br.,) St. Domingo; Karnak, Montevideo.

Spoken, &c.

Hobart—brig, from Palermo for Philadelphia, April 16, lat. 36 25 lon. 16 40.

Victoria—schr., from Cape Haytien for Havre, May 17, lat. 35 lon. 61.

Western Star—schr., of Boston, from Philadelphia for Candace, May 19, lat. 33 60, lon. 71 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 15, barks Indian Belle, Tenney, for New-York in 6 ds.; Mendi, Yates, ldg. for Liverpool; brig Nathan, dischg.; schr. James Holmes, of Port Jefferson, seeking freight; brig J. W. Applegate, of Baltimore, for Philadelphia in 5 ds., ldg.; schr. Norman, just arr. from St Thomas. The brig Nuevitas, of and from New-Haven, had arrived at Mayaguez.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
OF THE LATE
COL. ELLSWORTH
IS
ON EXHIBITION
AT
BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
Corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.
STEREOSCOPIC AND CARD PORTRAITS
OF
COL. ELLSWORTH,
For sale singly or in packages.
The portrait of the late Col. ELLSWORTH was taken on the last day of his recent visit to New-York. It is believed to be the most spirited and accurate picture of this gallant and lamented officer ever taken.
THE GALLERY OF HEROES.
PORTRAITS OF
GEN. SCOTT,
COL. ANDERSON,
COL. ELLSWORTH,
COL. VOSBURGH,
And many other officers of our
ARMY OF LIBERTY.
On free exhibition.
Card pictures of each for sale.
Singly or in packages.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HORSES AT AUCTION.—W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., a number of private establishments, consisting of pairs and single horses, saddle-horses, phaetons, carriages, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Gentlemen wishing to enter their horses and carriages for the above sale can do so before Tuesday 3 o'clock P. M. Sale every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE LODGE, No. 1, are requested to be in attendance at their Lodge Room, No. 187 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A.
JOHN R. HARRIGAN, W. M.
HENRY E. MILLS, R. S.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY evening, a white-black spotted COACH DOG, near the corner of Duane and Hudson sts. The above reward will be paid on delivering him at the store of D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, and No. 18 Mercer st.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS.—A gentleman can make $25 a week; with a lady or two gentlemen, double the amount; can be carried on in a private boarding-house; will bear examination. Call at No. 307 Broadway, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two smart young women, (together preferred;) one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing; no objection to the country; understand their business fully, and will be found willing and obliging; eight and three years' City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle in general; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best recommendations to that effect. Address M. O., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—AT THE UNION CONCERT HALL, No. 406 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts., a good comic singer, and one who can dance jigs and play a banjo; also, a good lady dancer.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

1 Gunner; 5 Marine Officers; 3 Master's-mates; 1 Carpenter; 1 Sailmaker; and 40 Midshipmen: total, 160. About 200 altogether, have left the Navy. Two of the first names in the Register are still those of South Carolina officers—one Commander-in-Chief of a squadron—who do not contemplate leaving the service of the United States.

The officers and crew of the United States corvette *Macedonia*, which vessel is the only representative of the United States Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, have written home, asking to be permitted to take part in the active operations of the Home Fleet. We understand their activity must exercise itself in the Gulf, as American interests there cannot be left unguarded.

The report of the engineers of the *Mississippi* states that that vessel cannot be ready for sea in a week. She will proceed to the Chesapeake when ready. As the *Minnesota* was waiting for her to attack Sewall's Point, that engagement must be postponed for a few days.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday May 26—Midnight.

I have the following information from a gentleman who went to-day as far as Fall's Church in Virginia, and visited every point of interest by permission of Gen. MANSFIELD. The following is the arrangement of the troops on the Virginia side. The completeness of the plan and its admirable execution will be readily seen:

On this side the Long Bridge is planted a battery, sweeping the whole range of that portion of the river.

Sentinels guard the road as far as the camp of the New York Seventh, near the New-Jersey First and New-Jersey Fourth at Columbia Springs, half a mile beyond the Bridge. They have a fine camp. The first thing that attracts attention is an effigy of JEFF. DAVIS hanging to a tree, put up there last night by some of the boys. The same thing is done at every camp except Alexandria.

Beyond, at the four-mile run, is the camp of the New Jersey Third Regiment. They were busily engaged in putting up their tents, entrenching the position, clearing up the ground, and arranging their equipage,

Farther on is the Massachusetts Fifth, who are the advance post in that direction. They had just completed their camp.

Beyond them a short distance is a full battery, commanding all the approaches.

Turning to the right, towards the Heights, and almost half way up, in the New-York Twelfth.

On the extreme summit of the Heights is the New-York Twenty-fifth. The commence to-morrow to cut down the surrounding woods for a great distance around, and as soon as this is done, to throw up earth-works commanding the whole country around them. A battery is to sent to them soon, and will be posted. The troops were all at work to-day, during the very hottest hours, without making any complaints.

Beyond the toll-gate, towards Georgetown, is the New York Eighth, who arrived to-day, and pitched their tents.

Still beyond on the heights over the Aqueduct, opposite Georgetown, is the Sixty-ninth, New-York.

This is really the great point of danger. The men, even to the Colonel, were at work in the boiling heat of the sun, erecting their earthworks and battery. The embankment for the battery is seven feet high, and built in squares. On these embankments are posts five feet high, which will be filled between by sand bags making the battery twelve feet high. Theo had just received their new tents from New York, and they were very gratefully received and much needed. The men were all at work in their red shirts, and presented a very singular appearance, with pick and shovel, digging away with remarkable perseverance.

Col. CORCORAN speaks highly of his men and their conduct. They confidently expect their position to be attacked to-morrow night, to prevent the completion of their battery.

The Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, last night, sent out a squad of men, who scoured the whole country for ten miles around the camps, but found no indication of an enemy.

Four miles into Fairfax County, on the extreme right, is the New York Twenty-eighth. Their position is extremely dangerous, but they are well supported in the rear, while the Sixty-ninth are supported only on the left by other Regiments. The Twenty-eighth had no tents, and were engaged in cutting down fir-trees, and building bowers for their protection. The outposts extend four miles beyond the camp.

To-morrow the Twenty-eighth will have thrown up the final earth-works, as they will penetrate Virginia no further in that direction.

My informant went six miles beyond, to Falls Church. He met no pickets, and at that place all was quiet. At the toll-gate he met a man from Leesburgh, twenty-three miles from Washington, who said that the Virginians had troops in quite large numbers, extending from Leesburgh to Dransville, fourteen miles. The latter place is thirteen miles from Washington. At the railroad crossing, this side of Falls Church, was the train of cars which our troops seized, with the track torn up and covered with stones as far as he could see.

At Alexandria it is understood that quite a body of troops will advance in that direction as far as Manassas Gap Junction, and make that the extreme point of advance for the present.

Mr. SNOWDEN, of the Alexandria *Union*, would not publish Col. WILCOX's proclamation. A squad of printers from the Regiment were detailed to take the office and print the paper.

The subject of New-York appointments is being discussed again. It is probable that Mr. DENNISON will soon get his commission as Naval Officer, and it is certain that Mr. WAKEMAN will not be appointed Surveyor.

The weather is very hot to-day, the thermometer ranging nicely up to the figures of the new loan. A shower in the evening has somewhat cooled the atmosphere, but it has made it uncomfortable for the troops, who have no shelter except bush huts and their blankets. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH, COLUMBIA SPRINGS, VA., Thursday, May 26.

The following has just been received by Col. LEFFERTS, and read to the Regiment. It was dictated by Gen. SCOTT, who is very much impressed with the National Guard of New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

Col. Lefferts, Commanding New-York Seventh Infantry:

SIR—Your regiment has accomplished all that was intended by it, in coming over to Arlington to take possession of the heights, and has labored very manfully in the entrenchments also. The security of this city renders it imperative that you should resume your encampment on this side, and you will this afternoon march over accordingly, and hold your regiment here ready to turn out when called upon.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. K. F. MANSFIELD,
General Commanding Dpt. of Washington.

FIVE DAYS WITH THE REBELS.

The Experience of Our Special Correspondent, Who was Arrested at Harper's Ferry as a Spy.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24, 1861.

I am afraid that, in former times, I did not sympathize as fully as I ought with Samson of biblical memory, when treachery in the domestic camp placed him before the military authorities of the Philistines. Recent events, however, in which I have had a personal interest, have brought me to a realising sense of the critical position of that ancient party, and in the future I intend to make up for my past sympathetic shortcomings in his behalf.

On the morning of Thursday week, the Northwestern Virginia Convention at Wheeling, upon which I had been in attendance as correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, having closed its labors, I took my departure on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Baltimore. Many delegates were in the train, also *en route* for their homes, but the number was reduced as the train neared the Alleghanies, and at Cumberland, only the few from Hampshire and Berkley counties were left. At Cumberland we remained over night, and took the 6 o'clock train for Baltimore. Unconscious that I was the subject of any care by the Secessionists, I felt no uneasiness, and was fully impressed with the belief that I should reach Baltimore in the afternoon. Circumstances interfered with my plans. While the train was in motion, near Hancock, about 40 miles west of Harper's Ferry, I was stopped as I was walking forward to the front car, by an interesting young gentleman with an incipient moustache, dressed in a gray shirt, military cap, and a belt ornamented with a portentous looking revolver. The following dialogue took place:

"You're my prisoner."
"I am?"
"Yes, Sir."
"By whose authority, and on what charge?"
"By the authority of the State of Virginia, and on charge of being JOHN C. UNDERWOOD of the New-York *Tribune*, and of being a Northern spy."

I informed the young gentleman that I should plead guilty, except as to three particulars. 1. That I was not JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. 2. That I was not the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*; and, 3. That I was not a Northern spy.

However, I made no objections to the arrest, and we proceeded on towards Harper's Ferry, where my custodian said he was going to take me. On our way, he informed me that he had two other prisoners, to whom he gave me an introduction, and we three continued together; subsequently, I learned that both my companions in bonds were witnesses against me, and one confessed a great reluctance to being placed in a position unexpectedly as he was, where he should be compelled to state a few unimportant facts, as he believed, which were the basis of the charge which had been preferred.

We arrived at Harper's Ferry; the military conveyed us to the guard-house, where culprit and witnesses were placed among a bevy of roystering rapscallions who had been put in custody for all sorts of offences, from pilfering down to committing assaults and batteries upon an old gentleman named Bourbon.

I was cordially received. Was closely catechized. "What the devil had I been doing?" "Where did I come from?" "Where was I going to?" "Had I got two levies to send out for some whisky?" "Was I possessed of a chew of tobacco?" "What were they going to do with me?" A hundred similar questions were propounded and answered, I do not now recollect how, while a crowd outside had gathered by the windows to see the "Abolition Spy."

In an hour a corporal and two guards took me in custody and marched me up the hill, as a preliminary proceeding as it subsequently proved, to marching me down again, like the traditional king did once upon a time. The day was hot; a crowd of grown up boys followed us. They increased in numbers as we marched along, and their audible surmises in reference to the undersigned were suggestive, if not consolatory. One said I was an artist of FRANK LESLIE's, caught making sketches of the fortifications. Another said I was an Abolitionist, caught prowling about the camp. A third, coming nearer the mark, said I was a newspaper reporter; a fourth contended that I was one of JOHN BROWN's party. Still another concluded that whatever I was I would probably be hung the next morning, which was the main point, and the opinion so frankly expressed was one which did not highten my spirits.

We arrived at the residence occupied as the Division Head quarters, nearly a mile distant from the railroad station, and beautifully situated upon the brow of the bold spur upon which the village of Harper's Ferry is built. I was ushered into the presence of Maj. PAXTON, of the Virginia Army, and who was up to his ears in business connected with army supplies, quartering men and the other details of camp life. I was here detained two hours, owing to the witnesses not being brought up with me, and the heat of the day, and the novel position, to say the least, of being a reporter of a New-York Republican journal, and under arrest as a spy by the military authorities of the Secessionists, coupled with an indisposition under which I had been laboring for three days, tended to disturb my equanimity not a little.

At last the witnesses came, and Judges, accusers and accused proceeded to a private room. Upon my inquiring whether I could have counsel, I was informed that I undoubtedly could, but that the present proceeding was to be a preliminary inquiry, to ascertain whether I should be held or discharged.

The witnesses made their statements, but not under oath. Two said that I was the correspondent of the New-York TIMES, and they managed to pronounce my name with tolerable accuracy. A third, who was my deeply sympathizing friend and the reluctant witness against me, eagerly announced that I *was a spy*—that I had been in the State watching the course of the powers that be; telegraphing the movements of the Virginia troops; that I was a Black Republican reporter, and all of which, in his opinion, with one or two falsehoods he uttered, evidenced a case of espionage as malignant as Dogberry's "flat burglary."

I hastily cross-examined each of the witnesses, and I think, with a favorable result to my case. My reluctant and sympathizing friend, who had now shown the cloven foot, toned down the high coloring he had first given in his testimony; and I think that his confession, made in his testimony, that he was a volunteer in the case; that he had contrived my arrest without request and at his own suggestion; had sent a man to Wheeling to find me out and identify and come East with me; had himself got in the cars at Cumberland, purposing to cause my arrest at Harper's Ferry; and, finally, that he concluded to take time by the forelock when the soldier who arrested me chanced to get on the train at Sir John's Run and take me at once—I think that all these facts did not, in the estimation of Col. JACKSON, Col. MASSEY and Major PAXTON, tend to confirm them in the belief that he was a trustworthy witness.

Col. JACKSON, in a rather curt manner, ordered me to be remanded. I inquired what disposition was to be made of my case—whether the proceeding just had was preliminary, or whether was final, preparatory to judgment. In a dignified manner, he responded that he would have me informed that night; which, in my then excited state of mind, I could only infer meant that I was to know that night whether I was to be executed the next morning, or whether I was to have a trial before a Court Martial, with the aid of counsel.

I confess that a feeling of terror overcame me. I was in the presence of three dignified military officers, under charge of being a spy, and confessedly a reporter of a Northern journal, and confessedly traveling on a route which led through the outposts of an enemy's camp; with not a friend nor an acquaintance upon whom I could call for assistance; with no communication with my friends at a distance by telegraph or mail, except at the option of military authorities inimical to the Government which I hoped to see sustained in the present contest; with a knowledge of the fact that in Courts-Martial a tithe of the testimony requisite to convict a man before a civil tribunal would suffice to hang or shoot him; and, above all, knowing that I was in a camp, protected only by two sentinels, and that an irresponsible mob might in the heat of passion seize me, and the little protection afforded by the military authorities be insufficient to save me from being summarily dealt with. Even the directions given by Major PAXTON, to see that no insult nor indignity be given me, did not reassure me, and when I was conducted back to near the guard-house, it was with a heavy heart, and an alternation of terrible despair at the seeming certainty of being executed and an occasional glimmer of hope that I might yet be released.

After parading a half-hour in front of the guard-house, and being the subject of the gaze of the curious, I was conducted to a small room which had been vacated for me on the second floor of one of the buildings, and was placed under the guard of two sentinels each armed with a loaded musket and bayonet fixed, and with positive instructions to shoot me if I attempted to escape.

The room was destitute of all furniture. Through the efforts of the officer of the guard, I was at length provided with a blanket and a chair, and this, with a brick for a pillow, sufficed for my accommodation and comfort during my stay at Harper's Ferry.

Through the same gentleman, too, I succeeded in securing as my counsel ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., one of the leading counselors of the State of Virginia, and his standing as a lawyer, a citizen and a supporter of the recession movement in Virginia and his efforts in my behalf, did much to bring my case to a favorable consideration before the authorities, and subsequently procure my release.

I remained in a state of fearful uncertainty, until 3 o'clock the next day, when I was visited by Major PAXTON and Mr. HUNTER, and their appearance afforded me a sensible relief. Major PAXTON stated that three charges had been preferred against me. 1, being a spy; 2, levying war against the State of Virginia; and 3, committing a misdemeanor against the State.

He said that the first charge had been dismissed, owing to a want of evidence, and it appearing that I was passing over the road, with no intention of stopping at Harper's Ferry. The second was also dismissed on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to warrant my being holden on the charge. On the third charge, however, he said that I would be handed over to the civil authorities of Jefferson County, and the following day would be conveyed to Charlestown jail.

The prospect of being removed from the custody of a military tribunal was the most gladdening news I had heard, and I rested soundly that night, and awoke refreshed.

At 5 o'clock, a lieutenant, acting as officer of the guard, came to my apartment. He possessed as villainous a face and eye as I ever beheld; and with a gruff voice ordered me out.

I asked him where to? He replied to the guard-house, and I at once took my hat, and was marched thence in the custody of the sentinels. The morning was excessively cold for the season, and in a moment I felt the need of my blanket, which I had left behind. I asked him if he would send for it? Putting his face close to mine, and staring malignantly with his wicked gray eyes, he said he didn't know whether he would or not. In the same strain, he said:

"You're from Massachusetts?"
"No, Sir; from New-York."
"The hell you are! You were from Massachusetts before."
"No, sir. From Missouri; I lived there many years."
"You did! We'll have you shot in half an hour—you Abolitionist son of a ——"

I am glad to say that the instances of such brutes at Harper's Ferry were few. My fellow-prisoners in the guard-house, who, themselves, had been the recipients of his cowardly abuse, being Secessionists, could send back as good as he gave. Amidst confident predictions on their part that he would be killed in the first engagement, and that he had more to fear from the Confederate troops than from the enemy, he slunk away and did not appear again, and at nine o'clock a gentleman superseded him as officer of the guard.

On Sunday at 12 o'clock, I was escorted by a Lieutenant and two privates to the Winchester cars and conveyed to the Charlestown jail, where I was put in the cell where Old JOHN BROWN passed the last days of his life. My companion was a young Kentuckian named MOORE, who in self defence had shot a comrade in his regiment, and had been sent before the civil authorities for examination. He was discharged by the magistrates twenty-four hours before myself. An idiot boy, of about nineteen years of age, was also in custody, on charge of being a spy, evidenced by his not being able to tell where he lived!

My treatment at Charlestown Jail was as good as it possibly could have been and I remain a prisoner. The Sheriff, Mr. CRANE, the Jailer and his deputy, Mr. STABBY and son, and some of the citizens of the place, did all in their power to make my time pass pleasantly. Mrs. RUTHERFORD the lady of a citizen, three times each day sent me, by her little son, a nicely-cooked meal. Still, confinement was irksome, and I was impatient for relief. I was unable to learn what law of the State I had violated, and a consultation between Judge PARKER, Mr. LEE, the Commonwealth's Attorney, and the magistrates, did not afford any light upon this point. Without any examination or trial, the following order was issued on the morning of Wednesday, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff:

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT: —— UNDERHILL having been committed by me, a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, to the jail of said County, and the charges having been inquired into, the Jailor of said County is hereby directed to convey said UNDERHILL, in close custody, to Harper's Ferry, and there discharge him by seeing that he is duly forwarded in the cars to Baltimore.

Given under my hand, this, the 22d day of May, 1861. J. J. LOCKE, J. P.

At 10½ o'clock I took my departure, under the protection of the Sheriff, and arriving too late at Harper's Ferry for the train, I secured a private conveyance to Frederick, and thence came to this place.

I ought, perhaps, to mention that I paid my counsel a fee, justly due him for his efforts in my behalf. He immediately passed the amount over to the military authorities, to assist in providing for the sick soldiers. Not anticipating such a disposition of the funds, I was not aware that I was laying the proprietors of the TIMES liable to an indictment for treason, by thus "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." I trust however, that should such a legal calamity overtake them, they may be as successful as I was in getting clear of the grave charge preferred against me.

In conclusion, I can only say, that so long as Harper's Ferry remains in present hands, should the subscriber have occasion to go from Wheeling to Baltimore and so long as he is connected with a New-York journal, he considers that prudence would dictate that he proceed by way of the North Pole, rather than by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Citizens generally, however, need have no apprehensions on the route, other than the liability of the road being impeded by the Virginia military, unless there be some reason for suspecting that their purpose in selecting the route is antagonistic to the present attitude of Virginia. E. F. U.

GEN. PILLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

Below we give the order of Gen. PILLOW to the Tennessee troops to rendezvous at Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee. He says that *immediate service* demands the early presence of all the volunteers of that State. A glance at the map will reveal the fact that Jackson is a railroad centre, and that a road leads direct from that place to Columbus, Ky., twenty miles below Cairo. Jackson is easily reached by railroad from all parts of the South, and a large force can be speedily concentrated at that point. Here is the order:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, May 16, 1861.

All organized companies not organized into regiments in the western portion of this State, will rendezvous at an encampment near Jackson, Tenn., on Thursday, 23d inst., where they will be mustered into the service of the State by the Inspector-General, organized into regiments, and put under constant and active source of instruction. Immediate service in the field will demand the presence of all the patriotic volunteers as soon as arms are procured, and the General-in-Chief confidently believes that steps have been taken by the Governor of the State which will enable the State at an early day to place arms in their hands. Let them not be discouraged. Their country's safety demands their services. The Inspector General will select their encampments. Col. J. H. MCMAHON will act as Quartermaster and Commissary for this encampment, and provide necessary subsistence, tents and other camp equipage for the troops. All organized companies within the same limits, armed and partly armed, will report by the commanding officer in person to the Major General in command at the earliest practical moment, and will likewise rendezvous at the general encampment. By order of Major-General GIDEON J. PILLOW, Commanding Provisional Army of Tennessee.
JAMES D. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF A VERMONT SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 26.

One of the Vermont soldiers named BENJAMIN UNDERWOOD or UNDERHILL, was buried at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

The Border State Convention meets at Frankfort, Monday.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

The First Boston Regiment, Col. COWDIN, has been mustered into the service for three years, and hopes to leave early next week.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Letters received in Brooklyn from members of the Fourteenth Regiment represent the men to be "in excellent health and good spirits, and in good fighting order." The oath of allegiance was administered to the Regiment, on Thursday, by Gen. MCDOWELL. With the exception of about fourteen, chiefly of Companies E and F, the troops were sworn in for the war. Mr. WM. C. BEERS, of Col. WOOD's Staff, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning. He says the troops are in the best condition. There is no truth in the report that Col. WOOD contemplates returning home shortly. Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. ADAMS, formed at the Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and marched to Fourteenth-street, New-York, for inspection with other regiments of that City.

NAVAL BARRACKS.

On Saturday afternoon the Brooklyn Phalanx was examined by the Defense Committee, passed, and granted one week from date in which to recruit for 300 additional members. After the dismissal from parade, the several companies departed to their various rendezvous, with the exception of the Flushing Company, of which some 20 members missed the last boat. While in this predicament Adjutant SNECHNER, son of Rev. Mr. SNECHNER, met them, and having ascertained their trouble, insisted upon taking one and all to his father's house, where a bountiful supper was provided for them, beds were furnished, lodging given, and yesterday, after beginning the day with a substantial meal, they were invited to the pastor's pew, or as near as they could get to it.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE GOOD-BYE TO STATEN ISLAND—MARCH UP BROADWAY—INSPECTION BY GEN. DIX AND MAJOR HUBBELL—INTRODUCTION TO AND PRESENTATIONS BY LADIES—FINAL PARADE AND EMBARKATION.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, Col. ALLEN commanding, positively got away on Monday without further disappointment. Several times they have been under orders for immediate departure, only to have their hopes of quickly seeing service, dashed by a countermand at the last moment—strangled by some unexpected coil of pestilent red tape. But their eager anxiety to be fairly in arms is at last accomplished, and by this morning they are bounding on their way to Fort Monroe in the good steamship *State of Georgia*.

From an early hour the whole regiment gave itself to the business of packing and preparation; their labors being materially interfered with, after midday, by the arrivals of great crowds of friends and relatives; and then came the saddest part of all the duty they will ever have to perform—the leave-taking of mothers and sisters and sweethearts, who clung to them up to the last moment, (as people always do) making the final separation all the harder for each minute they prolonged the luxury of mutual sorrow.

The start from Staten Island was to have been made at 2 o'clock; but it was past 4 before the men were mustered on the ferry boat, and 5 when they reached the Battery. They marched up Broadway in fine style, occupying the whole street, which on either side was lined by an immense assemblage, that cheered and shouted, and did the best they could to keep the soldiers' spirits up and bid them good speed upon the uncertain enterprise in which they were hurrying to engage. It was a tedious and trying march, for the day was sultry and the sun shone fiercely, whilst the men were hotly clothed in full costume—thick gray jackets and pantaloons, and heavy overcoats. If the constant exercise in which they have been drilled at their encampment had not worked them down to pedestrian and prize-fighting condition, perspiration must have told a dreadful tale upon them. The ordinary citizen, exposed to half as terrible an ordeal, would have left little more than a rivulet of melted humanity, to have spoken the history of his passage up the street.

At the Astor House the Regiment was halted and put through a regular formal inspection by Gen. DIX and Major HUBBELL, of the United States Army. The inspection finished, Gen. DIX complimented Col. ALLEN on the appearance of his men, whereupon the commissioned and non-commissioned officers were drawn up in a circle around their commander, and there was read to them a letter in which the signers—Mrs. Arabella P. Mott, of No. 209 Tenth-street, Mrs. Eleanor F. Strong, of No. 38 East Twenty-second street, Mrs. Ella Coles, of No. 2-8 Fifth-avenue, and Mrs. Mary Benkhard, of No. 91 Fifth-avenue—pledged themselves to supply all garments wanted, in the present or in the future, by any of the men. Then the officers were invited into an apartment of the Astor House, where they were introduced by Dr. MOTT to their prospective benefactresses, and where the ladies there and then fastened on their manly chests rosettes and similar devices, enjoining them at the same time to valor and good conduct, and promising hearty sympathy with all their glorious achievements whilst away, tears for such of them as should fall, and kindly smiles for every one that was so fortunate as to return victorious. Col. ALLEN responded in a few appropriate words and Major TURNER also made a patriotic and impulsive speech. The Regiment then re-formed, and continued its march up Broadway and Canal-street to the dock, where lay the *State of Georgia*, on to which they passed as expeditiously as possible, glad to seek even the rest a troop-ship affords after the arduous days' work they had been called upon to undergo.

The First Regiment of Volunteers left the City near eight hundred strong—a splendid-looking lot of young fellows, full of life and energy and muscle, desirous of nothing so much as a chance to meet the enemy and do their part towards crushing treason and rebellion.

Subjoined is the official roster of the Regiment:

Wm. H. Allen, Colonel;
Garrett Dyckman, Lieutenant-Colonel
James M. Turner, Major;
Walter Scott, Adjutant;
J. Lawrence Hicks, M. D., Surgeon;
John Howe, M. D., Surgeon's mate;
Root. S. Wormsley, Quartermaster.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Benjamin Page, Sergeant Major.
James C. Bilecoe, Color Sergeant.
Robert B. Montgomery, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
James Murray, Officers' Mess Steward.
John S. Brush, Right General Guide.
Richard J. Perry, Drum-Major.
Richard Willis, Fife-Major.

Company A—Captain, Leon Barnard; First-Lieutenant, John C. Campbell; Second-Lieutenant, N. S. Marcean.

Company B—Captain, James Clancy; First-Lieutenant, George W. Duncan; Second-Lieutenant, Wm. T. Allen.

Company C—Captain, Wm. L. Coles; First Lieutenant, James C. Shaw; Second Lieutenant, David E. Carpenter.

Company D—Captain, Henry M. Burleigh; First Lieutenant, Chas. Ingersoll; Second Lieutenant, John C. Hilton.

Company E—Captain, Timothy Waters; First Lieutenant, Jos. Yeomans; Second Lieutenant, Henry E. Avers.

Company F—Captain, David Tuomey; First Lieutenant, Jas. F. Hyde; Second Lieutenant Jas. Doran.

Company G—Captain, Wm. H. Underhill; First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Melville; Second-Lieutenant, Henry S. Hetherington.

Company H—Captain, Jas. H. Brennan; First Lieutenant, N. C. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Martin.

Company J—Capt. Ole P. Balling; First-Lieut. Christian T. Christiansen; Second Lieut. Alfred Furberg. Company K—Capt. Winer Bing; First-Lieut. Nicholas Groubeck; Second-Lieut. John Allen.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The first regiment from the Granite State arrived here yesterday morning. It left Norwich in two detachments, (on the steamers *Commodore* and *Connecticut*;) the first arrived at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 9, the second a little after 10 o'clock. The sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City met at 7 o'clock A. M. at the Brandreth House, in order to form a Committee to welcome the regiment on its arrival. A. A. PATERSON, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. P. MASON Secretary. After passing some resolutions, the meeting, numbering nearly five hundred, was addressed by H. H. PERKINS, Esq., Judge PEABODY, and others. They also joined in singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee;" "The Star Spangled Banner," and the "Old Hundred." When the regiment landed, after being welcomed by the Committee, it marched down Canal-street to the Brandreth House, where it halted. Judge B. W. BONNEY, on behalf of the sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City, presented to the regiment a handsome American flag, splendidly bordered with gold fringe, and with heavy golden tassels. Judge BONNEY said:

COL. TAPPAN—SOLDIERS: Your fellow-citizens of New-Hampshire, resident in the City of New-York, desire to welcome you and your command on your passage to the field of duty. Whenever Liberty has been assailed, the sons of New-Hampshire have always been ready to defend it; and now that the Constitution is assailed they are equally ready. We, of the Granite State, now present, desire to present to you this banner, and in so doing we have no occasion to repeat that memorable order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.]

Col. TAPPAN in reply said:

GENTLEMEN, SONS OF THE GRANITE STATE! I have no words to express to you how deeply both myself and my command feel the kindness you have shown to us. We feel it the more having so lately left our homes, and all the ties we hold most dear. On behalf of this regiment, I accept this beautiful flag. You can rest assured that its fair fame will never be sullied; as long as a man can rally round it they will defend it to the last, and God willing, as far as this regiment is concerned it shall never be dishonored. [Immense cheering.]

The flag was then handed to the Colonel, who then handed it to the regiment. The men were then marched to the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, where the majority breakfasted.

WM. B. DINSMORE, Esq., of Adams' Express, invited one company to breakfast at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the LELANDS, of the Metropolitan, gave another company a good dinner.

This regiment is about 785 strong, and is fully equipped and ready for active service. It has fifteen baggage wagons and one hospital carriage; seventy-four horses, with ample forage and thirty days' rations for the men. Attached to each company are four nurses, making in all forty nurses to the regiment. At 6.30 P. M., Col. TAPPAN and his command left the city; taking a special train at the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, they started, amidst the cheers of the spectators, for Washington. The following are the officers of the First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers:

Colonel—Mason W. Tappan.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas J. Whipple.
Major—Aaron F. Stevens.
Adjutant—E. Q. Fellows.
Quartermaster—Bachelder.
Chaplain—Rev. M. Abbott.
Surgeon—A. B. Crosh.
Assistant-Surgeon—H. C. Shaw.
Staff-Secretary—Charles L. Brown.
Sergeant-Major—G. J. Sawyer.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Albert Snell.
Fife-Major—Francis H. Pike.
Drum-Major—Wm. Carr.
Paymaster—Moses K. Hazleton.

Company A—Captain, Louis Bell; First Lieutenant, G. H. Colbath; Second Lieutenant, O. M. Clark.

Company B—Captain, D. A. Kimling; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Sawyer, Second Lieutenant, J. G. Wallace.

Company C—Captain, J. L. Kelly; First Lieutenant, V. B. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Gaumon.

Company D—Captain, J. M. L. Barton; First Lieutenant, E. Mettleton; Second Lieutenant, Dexter Reed.

Company E—Captain, C. F. Greenleaf; First Lieutenant, W. L. Greely; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Trompson.

Company F—Captain, A. S. Edgerly; First Lieutenant, C. W. Hanley; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Drummer.

Company G—Captain, A. J. Sargent; First Lieutenant, H. T. H. Pierce.

Company H—Captain, J. D. Drew; First Lieutenant, J. M. Clough; Second Lieutenant, J. Drew.

Company J—Captain, B. C. Sturtivant; First Lieutenant, H. W. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Goss.

Company K—Captain, G. E. Sleeper; First Lieutenant, E. Q. Fellows; Second Lieutenant, H. O. Dudley.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INSPECTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia, which now musters its full complement of men, and is on the tenter hooks of anxiety to get away, had a grand parade and inspection on Saturday afternoon. They did not turn out with the volunteers and regular militia regiments that showed on Fourteenth street, but held a special review in Washington Parade-ground, where the Union Defence Committee had appointed to meet them, and once more convince themselves of the Regiment's remarkable efficiency. That the Ninth is one of the most magnificent bodies New-York will be likely to send to the wars, is a great and uncontrovertible fact. It is composed almost entirely of young and stalwart Americans, most of whom have given up good situations, profitable trades, and paying mechanical employments, in their enthusiastic ardor to serve their country's cause against the common enemy of traiterous insurrection. They have been ready and eager to be called into immediate action for goodness knows how long; and have, on several occasions, actually been under marching orders always, however, to be eventually disappointed and relegated, in vexation and disgust, to their respective company head-quarters. The regiment is superbly drilled, thoroughly equipped, and ought to be used as soon as possible.

Muster for inspection took place at 2 o'clock, and the men marched down, by companies, to Washington-square. The Union Defence Committee arrived on the ground about an hour afterwards, the inspection was thoroughly gone through with and proved so satisfactory that Gen. Dix had to promise that the regiment should positively be forwarded to the seat of war on Monday, at which announcement the men were as much delighted as ever bridegroom was at his approaching nuptials. At the end of inspection the line of march was taken from the Square, up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and back again the same way. As a show drill, scarcely any thing has been done better by any of our crack militia corps, than was this parade of the Ninth. The men were dressed in fatigue uniform—blue short jacket, blue pantaloons, with broad red stripe down the outside of the leg, and fatigue cap, similarly faced. They were in the best of humor after dismissal, at the prospect of so soon achieving the consummation of departure, for which they have so long devoutly prayed.

The following is the General Orders issued for the guidance of the regiment to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, New-York, May 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This regiment will march for Washington on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst. Members of the command are hereby directed to assemble at their respective armories (without arms) in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks packed and overcoat rolled thereon, haversacks, canteens, &c., and blankets folded under the outside straps of knapsack, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

The regimental line will be formed at 3 o'clock precisely, on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway.

Officers will carry their overcoats slung. The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to Adjutant COPPINGER on the ground, at ten minutes before 3.

All company and officers' baggage must be delivered at the regimental head-quarters, No. 71 University-place, corner of Thirteenth-street, before 12 M. on Monday.

First Sergeants are directed to inspect the kit of every man in their respective commands, and report to the Adjutant on the ground, with their companies, at 10 minutes before 3 P. M.

By order of Col. J. W. STILES.
J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant.

THE PALACE GARDEN ENCAMPMENT.

The German Rifle Regiment had a pleasant time yesterday. Nearly the whole day was allowed them, in which to receive visits from their friends, large numbers of whom crowded the building and adjoining grounds. Plenty of lager bier was on hand, and the men were for a time released from the restraints of severe discipline, to an extent that they seemed able to appreciate and properly enjoy. There was just sufficient squad drill carried on to keep the men well up to their proper pitch of practice. This regiment, though in splendid condition and training, is not yet fully equipped. The officers hope to have it so in a day or two, and to receive marching orders in the course of this week.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, from Albany, now quartered on the Battery, have some prospect of getting off by Thursday. They are a strong, healthy-looking lot of young men, in a good state of discipline and drill, and only want the balance of their proper equipments to be ready for active service at an hour's notice. They had religious exercises yesterday morning, and spent most of the day in rest and relaxation. They do not have the company of so many friends on Sundays as the City regiments that have been quartered in the same camp.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. PRATT's Regiment, Col. LANSING's Westchester Chasseurs and the Polish Legion, in barracks at the Park, are none of them in a sufficient state of forwardness to be called for just at present. They will fill up, though, rapidly under the pressure of immediate necessity for their services. The turning of the Park fountain into a colossal bath has been a source of unbounded delight to the men. They are permitted to enjoy this aqueous refreshment by ticket, and most of them avail themselves of every opportunity that they can get to secure the needful document.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The officers of this Regiment, now mustered into service, and known as the Thirty-second, have passed the following resolutions:

CAMP YATES, HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTY SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS., May 21, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers holden at the newly-appointed Barracks of the Thirty second Regiment at New-Dorp, Staten Island, on the 23d inst., the following Resolution was offered by Capt. FISH, of Company E, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the uniform kindness and courtesy which has been extended to this Regiment by Brig.-Gen. YATES, the name to be given and hereafter designated to this Camp, shall be "Camp Yates." And be it also

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Gen. YATES, with a request for permission to make such use of his name.

E. SPARROW PURDY, Sec'y of the Board.

DR. CHAPIN IN THE CAMP.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached in the large tent encampment of the Anderson Zouaves, situate in Union-square, yesterday morning. He spoke from the text "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, (2d Epistle to Timothy, chap. ii. v. 3.) Our eloquent Universalist divine was listened to by a large and devoutly-impressed assemblage. He expatiated in warm and vigorous language on the duties, the trials and the hardships of a soldier's occupation, and on the rewards and glories of a faithful soldier's services; and exhorted such of them as had devoted themselves to military life to fight the good fight manfully, being steadfast to the end.

SICKLES' BRIGADE—A COMPANY FROM OLEAN, N. Y.

A fine-looking body of men, from Olean, N. Y., under command of Capt. A. W. CRAMER, reached here Saturday morning, via New York and Erie Railroad, and reported immediately at Gen. SICKLES' Headquarters, at the City Hall. They had previously been accepted by Gen. SICKLES. Upon their arrival at the City Hall, orders were issued for their temporary rendezvous at Tammany Hall. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, they repaired to Old Tammany at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Capt. CRAMER and command went into quarters on Staten Island. The company number 83 men, and 20 more are expected to arrive Monday or Tuesday. Those now here look like a hardy set of fellows, and Capt. CRAMER is not a whit behind any of them. He is an accomplished officer, and we expect to hear a good report of him hereafter.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The First Cavalry Regiment which has been recruiting at Palace Garden, have taken steps to join the Regiment of Cavalry for which CARL SCHURZ has received a commission from Government to raise. The members of this regiment are required to provide their own horses, and no man is accepted unless he is a good rider, or has seen actual service. We understand that, as CARL SCHURZ will probably proceed to Spain soon, to fulfil his duties as Minister, the regiment will be commanded by a resident of our City, who has been in active service in the U. S. Army for twenty years. There are now some 300 names enrolled.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment is rapidly progressing towards completion. It will be one from which much shall be expected, as the greatest care is taken in the selection of both officers and men. Moral and physical requirements are the two most essential elements. Such a regiment should be encouraged. The Colonel says that he has not as yet sought the aid which he now requires. Any person able and willing to aid the regiment, can send their donations to either of the following named gentlemen: B. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison-avenue; W. H. Scoville, No. 26 Park-row; Dr. J. H. Thompson, No. 211 West Twenty-third street; A. H. Allen, No. 111 Nassau-street; Smith M. Coope, No. 135 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Col. R. D. Goodwin, No. 8 Beekman-street.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

Col. ANDREW SHEEHAN, of the Empire City Regiment, returned from Washington on Saturday, after having had a highly satisfactory interview with the President, in the course of which Mr. LINCOLN said that the class of men of which Col. SHEEHAN's command is composed was the sort most wanted for the opening work of the campaign. Mr. LINCOLN likewise stated that he had contracted with the Union Defence Committee for fourteen Regiments, which they had represented as all ready. In a lapse of ten days, however, only one Regiment had actually been sent on. Col. SHEEHAN's men have been, since the 20th inst., supported out of the officers' own pockets. They were offered quarters, but no rations, and one or two companies even had uniforms given them, after which it was suggested that they disband, thus wasting the clothes. The Colonel declares, if they are not called into service pretty soon, the Empire City boys really will have to disband.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW's grand patriotic concert, on Saturday night, was one of the best successes that the good cause has yet had in the way of amusements. The Academy was crowded with a fashionable audience; the artists were in good condition, and a long programme was interpreted in a perfectly admirable manner. All the patriotic pieces were given with great effect, owing in a large measure to the coöperation of the numerous members of the Harmonia Society, and the labor and pains bestowed on them by Mr. BRISTOW. A great success has certainly been achieved, and a large sum will be added to the Volunteer Fund. Every one was so well satisfied that the concert might even be repeated.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—Mr. Herman and lady, Mrs. Mottram, T. T. Mottram, J. Mottram, F. H. Mottram, Wm. F. Mottram, P. E. Mottram, A. A. Mottram.

In schr. Adelia Kelly, from Jacmel—J. W. Smallidge, M. Barry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises.. 10 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 51 | Gov. Island..10 50 | Hell Gate...12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 26.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Kittridge, Fort Pickens, Pensacola May 16, via off Tortugas and Key West. The P. encountered a gale of extraordinary severity from N. E. in lat. 32 38, lon. 77 34, which lasted 40 hours, accompanied with a very heavy sea, in the height of which was to lay 30 hours.

U. S. steam transport [illegible], Baker, Washington, D. C., May 24.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse., to E. Bynner.

Ship Ocean Hill, (of Boston,) Lunt, Callao 112 ds., with guano to master. April 1, lat. 22 S., lon. 38 48 W., spoke ship Flying Fish, Foster, bound for San Francisco, 30 ds. out—reported light winds, having been 18 ds. from the line.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 380 passengers to Tapscott & Co. May 18, lat. 38 44, lon. 67 0, fell in with wreck of brig War Eagle, (before reported.)

Ship Hero, (Ham.) ——, Havana. Was towed to city by steamtug J. Coes.

Bark Radiant, (of Boston,) Taylor, Palermo 55 ds., passed Gibraltar April 11 with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Has been within 200 miles of New York for the last 5 ds.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Cole, Palermo 45 ds., passed Gibraltar April 8, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Reporter, Glen, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig G. M. Robertson, (Br.,) Lynch, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Roome & Dinel.

Brig Princeton, Taylor, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lizzie Gardner, (Br.,) Ward, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds. with sugar to master.

Schr. Ralph Fost, Rowley, Key West 12 ds., with ice (return cargo) to master; was from Boston bound to New-Orleans, but concluded to return in consequence of the blockade.

Schr. Crenshaw, Winter, Richmond 7 ds., with tobacco; was taken at Hampton Roads while attempting to run the blockade; was brought to this port by Mr. Bunker, of the U. S. frigate Minnesota.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, (of Harwich,) Kelly, Jacmel May 6, with logwood and coffee to R. Thackeray. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Helene Christiane, (Han.,) Luers, Newcastle 107 ds. with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Jr., (of Greenwich, R. I.,) Sipple, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Albert Treat, (of Frankfort,) Bowden, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Julia Maine, (of Boston,) Preston, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c. to master.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Pickens, Freetown, Mass., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Hunter, Rockett, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Jane, Murphy, Port Ewen, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Ann Flower, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Sloop Speaker, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stonington.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Harman, Jacksonville, with yellow pine for Boston.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Bulse, Providence, for Phila.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Powell, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Nicanor, Barber, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Bush, George's Banks 4 ds., halibut.

WIND—Sunrise N. W., light; sunset S. W.

BELOW—Ship Liverpool, Kearney, from London; a Hamburg ship and one other ship, two barks one brig. Ship J. H. Ryerson, from Liverpool; by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Sailed.

Ships Good Hope, for Liverpool; John Haven, do.; Dr. Barth, (Brem.) Hamburg; Nicolena, (Am.) Cork. Barks Souvenir, Marseilles; Aventine, Dublin; Lina and Fritz (Prus.) Queenstown; Wm. Sarper, do.; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Bremen; Carolina, (Brem.) do. Brigs Penguin, (Br.) Bermuda; Will o' the Wisp, (Br.,) St. Domingo; Karnak, Montevideo.

Spoken, &c.

Hobart—brig, from Palermo for Philadelphia, April 18, lat. 36 26, lon. 6 40.

Victoria—schr., from Cape Haytian for Havre, May 17, lat. 35, lon. 61.

Western Star—schr., of Boston, from Philadelphia for Candace, May 19, lat. 33 60, lon. 74 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 15 bark Indian Belle, Tenney, for New-York in 8 ds, Mendi Yates, for Liverpool, brig Nathan, discharging; schr. James Holmes, of Port Jefferson, seeking freight; brig J. W. Applegate, of Baltimore, for Philadelphia in 5 or 6 ds.; schr. Norman, just arr. from St. Thomas. The brig Nevitas, of and from New-Haven, had arrived at Mayaguez.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
OF THE LATE
COL. ELLSWORTH
IS
ON EXHIBITION
AT
BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
Corner of 10th st. and Broadway.
STEREOSCOPIC AND CARD PORTRAITS
OF
COL. ELLSWORTH,
For sale singly or in packages.
The portrait of the late Col. ELLSWORTH was taken on the last day of his recent visit to New-York. It is believed to be the most spirited and accurate picture of this gallant and lamented officer ever taken.
THE GALLERY OF HEROES.
PORTRAITS OF
GEN. SCOTT,
COL. ANDERSON,
COL. ELLSWORTH,
COL. VOSBURGH,
And many other officers of our
ARMY OF LIBERTY,
On free exhibition.
Card pictures of each for sale.
Singly or in packages.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HORSES AT AUCTION.—W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy 5th-av., corner 39th-st., a number of private establishments, consisting of pairs and single horses, saddle-horses, phaetons, carriages, rockaways, buggies, harness saddles, bridles, &c. Gentlemen wishing to enter their horses and carriages for the above sale can do so before Tuesday 3 o'clock P. M. Sale every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE LODGE, No. 1, are requested to be in attendance at their Lodge Room No. 187 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock precisely for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A.
JOHN R. HARRIGAN, W. M.
HENRY E. MILLS, R. S.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY evening, a white-black spotted COACH DOG, near the corner of Duane and Hudson sts. The above reward will be paid on delivering him at the store of D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, and No. 18 Mercer st.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS.—A gentleman can make $25 a week; with a lady or two gentlemen, double the amount; can be carried on in a private boarding house will bear examination. Call at No. 307 Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two smart young women, (together preferred;) one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing; no objection to the country; understand their business fully, and will be found willing and obliging; eight and three years' City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a man of long experience; understands farming, and the care of horses and cattle in general; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best recommendations to that effect. Address B. O., Box No. 108 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—AT THE UNION CONCERT HALL, No. 400 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., a good comic singer, and one who can dance jigs and play banjo; also, a good lady dancer.